HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

JOHN ADAM EBERHART

DUKE OF ELSASS

GERMANY

PART I
HIS GERMAN ANCESTRY

PART II
HIS AMERICAN POSTERITY

Compiled by
Rev. A. D. Eberhart
Scottdale, Pa.
1959

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1.Eberhart family. I.Title.

PREFACE

This preface is being written after practically all the rest of the material for this sketch is ready for the printer, and thus an opportunity is provided for final comments by the compiler. My first research on this subject was begun several years ago merely for personal enjoyment, and with no thought of wider publication. My discovery of so much information that is not generally known, however, led me to the conclusion that it should be put into a form that would make it available to interested kinsmen.

Primary sources of information, such as the "History of the Eberharts, in Germany and the United States," written by Rev. Uriah Eberhart of Chicago in 1890, and "The Land of Teck, and Its Neighborhood," by the English writer S. Baring-Gould in 1911, furnish historical background such as is not available to very many American families. It is very probable that in handling a record involving so many different events, persons, and dates, I (and my informants) have made many mistakes. I have used extreme caution, however, about "debunking history" recorded by earlier writers, although the discovery of new evidence has necessitated this in some instances. The problem of the real relationship of George Eberhart to John Adam Eberhart and his family, for example, referred to on page 27, is still unsolved. The extensive new evidence contained in the account given on pages 32-37 indicates that a clear answer to this problem may yet be found in Dauphin County Court Records of that period, which must have given the names of "the children of a deceased brother" (page 37).

The date of the birth of George Washington has been established as February 22, 1732, but the Julian calendar in use at that time gave the date as February 11, 1731. In the year 1752, this calendar was declared to be out of harmony with observable astronomical facts. In an effort to bring about a proper adjustment, an act of British Parliament substituted the Gregorian calendar by dropping completely the eleven days from September 3 to 13 inclusive, and decreeing that the next year (1753) should begin on Monday, the first day of January following, instead of on the twenty-fifth day of March, according to the Julian calendar. This of course caused much confusion and criticism. Some argued that their lives had been shortened by eleven days in September, and also by the period of nearly three months which were cut off from the last part of what was really 1752, but now to be reckoned as 1753. Some persons did in fact date their correspondence during that period as 1752. (See "Searching for Your Ancestors," by Gilbert Harry Doane, pages 135-38.) Obviously, dates in the lives of all who were born prior to this change of calendar were affected by that change, and this must be taken into account when writing their history.

Someone once said that he never looked up his family tree lest he might see some of his ancestors hanging on a limb! In my study of our Eberhart ancestry I have been impressed with the splendid qualities exhibited by most individuals comprising it, but I have also felt obliged to spread the mantle of charity which covers a multitude of sins over the record of some others.

In concluding this sketch of John Adam Eberhart, my sincere thanks are hereby expressed to the Mennonite Publishing House of Scottdale, whose German background has provided special understanding in printing it. My many thanks also to any and all others who have in any way contributed to its production. May it bring real enjoyment to all who read it!

June, 1959

Rev. A. D. Eberhart
207 Delaware Ave.
Scottdale, Pa.

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PICTURES AND MAPS

ERRATA

I call attention here to some corrections (some of which are quite apparent) which should be made in the printed text of this sketch:

Page	2	Line	26	Last name "Henke"	Should be	Hinke
"	27	"	16	"German"	"	Germany
"	28	"	15 (end)	"settled until"	"	settled until after
"	29	"	15	"provedes"	"	provides
"	31	"	22	"p. 30, #1"	"	p. 29
"	32	"	42	"(See p. 26)"	"	(See p. 27).
"	35	"	17	"on of the"	"	one of the
"	36	"	33	"convinved"	"	convinced
"	43	"	38	"techicians"	"	technicians
"	44 (bottom)			"Friendship Hall"	"	Friendship Hill
"	52 (top of page)			Generations "c" and "d"		Should all be in vertical alignment
"	52	"	37	"1016 Findley Drive - West, Apt. 5"	"	1019 Findley Drive - West, Apt. 1 (New address)
"	54	"	17	"Nellie Richmond"	"	Nelle Richmond
"	66 (bottom)			"Green County"	"	Greene County
"	67	"	34	" "	"	" "
"	69	"	25	"Frieghts"	"	Freights
"	69	"	47	"uz"	"	ux
"	70	"	24	"whe"	"	she
"	70	"	33	"Caltzar Kramer"	"	Baltzar Kramer
"	70	"	42	"witnessed"	"	witnesses
"	77	"	28	"daughter"	"	sister
"	85 (bottom)			"Above 1849"	"	About 1849
"	99	"	19	"Aug. 20, 1941	"	Aug. 20, 1921
"	110	"	33	"committee"	"	committed

JOHN ADAM EBERHART

Part I

His German Ancestry

FOREWORD

The chief sources of information from which the following family record has been compiled (indicated in the body of the account by abbreviations) are:

"Media Research Bureau" (MRB), and the "American Research Bureau" (ARB), both of Washington, D.C.

"History of the Eberharts, in Germany and the United States" by Rev. Uriah Eberhart. (UE). The author of this book was born July 4, 1821, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, but was not a descendant of John Adam Eberhart. After forty years spent in the ministry, he retired in 1883 to Chicago Lawn, Ill., where his "History" was finished in 1890. "It was a seven years' patient work, consisting in correspondence, reading German history, looking up biographies and encyclopedias, and persistently persevering therein, and all this in connection with ministerial and other duties. How well the work has been accomplished is left to the judgment of the reader into whose hands may come this little volume." The book was published by Donohue and Henneberry, Printers and Binders, in 1891, and the author died September 17, 1899. The compiler of this present sketch of John Adam Eberhart has received more inspiration and information from Rev. Uriah Eberhart's "History" than from any other source.

"The Land of Teck and Its Neighborhood" by S. Baring-Gould, M. A. (SBG). Published by John Lane, the Bodley Head, London, 1911. This book traces the ancestral line of the German Princess Mary, who later became the grandmother of the present British Queen Elizabeth II, and also contains a great deal of supplementary material concerning the Eberhards of Germany. The author was born at Exeter, England, Jan. 28, 1834, but lived much of his early life in Germany and France. He later became a Rector in the Church of England. He published eighty-five books on a variety of subjects, but is probably best known in America as the author of the hymn entitled, "Onward, Christian Soldiers." He died Jan. 2, 1924.

"Pennsylvania German Pioneers" by Strassburger and Henke. (S&H).

Correspondence with Mr. E. Ralston Goldsborough, C. E. (ERG) of Frederick, Maryland. Also articles by the same author published in Frederick newspapers, July 27 and Aug. 5, 1940.

"Early American Glass" by Rhea Mansfield Knittle. (RMK). Reprint Edition 1948, by Garden City Publishing Co., Inc., Garden City, N. Y. Copyright, 1927, Century Company, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 35 West 32nd St., New York 1, N. Y. Chapters 22, 25, and 31, contain important information concerning the activities of some of the earlier descendants of John Adam Eberhart in America.

"History of Greene County" by Rev. William Hanna (WH), 1882.

"The National Geographic Magazine" for January 1932. Article entitled, "The Travels of George Washington" (with maps), by William Joseph Showalter. (WJS).

"Friendship Hill, " Home of Albert Gallatin, by Minnie Kendall Lowther. (MKL).

"History of New Geneva" by Elizabeth Davenport, 1933. (ED).

Various Court Records, Family Bibles, and traditions, etc.

A. D. E.

FAMILY SURNAMES

"Those Americans who possess old and honored names--who trace the history of their surnames back to sturdy immigrant ancestors, or even beyond, across the seas, and into the dim mists of antiquity--may be rightfully proud of their heritage."

"Primitive personal names doubtless originated soon after the invention of spoken language, although the date of their first use is lost in the darkness of ages preceding recorded history. For thousands of years thereafter, first or given names were the only designations that men and women bore; and in the dawn of historic times, when the world was less crowded than it is today and every man knew his neighbor, one title of address was sufficient. Only gradually, with the passing centuries and the increasing complexity of civilized society, did a need arise for more specific designations. While the roots of our system of family names may be traced back to early civilized times, actually the hereditary surname as we know it today dates from a time scarcely earlier than nine hundred years ago.

A surname is a name added to a baptismal or Christian name for the purposes of making it more specific and of indicating family relationship or descent."

"The ancient Scandinavians and for the most part the Germans had only individual names, and there were no family names, strictly speaking, among the Celts. But as family and tribal groups grew in size, individual names became inadequate and the need for supplemental appellations began to be felt. Among the first employed were such terms as 'the Strong', 'the Hardy', 'the Stern', 'the Dreadful-in-Battle', "etc. (MRB).

THE FIRST USE OF EBERHART AS A SURNAME

"EBERHARDT, EBERHART, or EVERHART is a surname of ancient Germanic origin. It was first used as a Christian or baptismal name, chiefly in the forms of 'Eberhard' and 'Everhard', and signifies 'having the fierceness or bravery of a boar'. Its root is found in the Saxon 'Eofor', which means 'boar'. In ancient European and early American records the name appears in the various forms of Eburhardt, Eburhard, Eburhart, Ebhard, Eberhard, Eberheart, Everheart, Everhard, Everhart, Eberhart, Eberhardt, and others. Of the spellings mentioned, the last three are those most frequently found in America in modern times, while several of the others are occasionally in evidence." (MRB).

Rietstap, famous authority on heraldry, explains that the figure of a wild boar which was used on the Eberhart family Coat-of-Arms, represents "a fierce combatant when at bay, and ceases fighting only with its life, and therefore may be properly applied as the Armorial Bearing of a warrior." (ARB).

"The Eberhards of Germany were intermarried with the Ulrichs, Rudolphs, Henrys, Fredericks, Hartmans, Ludwigs, and others. And during the time that the Eberhards were the reigning counts and dukes of Wurtemberg (from 1280 to 1723), there were short intervals when there was not found the son of an Eberhard to take the place of the departed Duke; in that case, the nearest relatives, such as a daughter's son, would be called to occupy the place. Here is where the Ulrichs, Ludwigs, etc., came in." (UE, p. 35).

"And here let me say that all the Eberharts represented in this book originally hailed from Wurtemberg. It is true that some of them had first settled in other countries, such as Switzerland, Baden, Bavaria, Elsass, and Pfaltz, and came from those places to this country. And prior to the establishing of the Province of Wurtemberg I found they had been scattered all over the German Empire. They were undoubtedly the descendants of the ancient Saxons who dwelt in the north of Germany during the first centuries of the Christian era, and who invaded and conquered Britain during the first part of the Sixth century." (UE, p. 167).

"A veil hangs over the origin of the House of Wurtemberg that cannot be dissipated owing to the lack of documents of an early age. For a moment it is lifted, and we see a Conrad of Wurtemberg about the year 1090 founding a religious house at Beutelsbach to be the burial place of his family. He was not a count, for the title was not at that time hereditary; it was granted by the King to officials governing special districts. This Conrad died without issue between 1105 and 1110 and his sister, Liutgart, became heiress to his possessions. She married, we know not whom; it is supposed an Ulrich von Spitzenberg, but this is conjecture only. Her son, Conrad II, was created Count of Wurtemberg and lived till 1127. Then the veil descends and all is dark. Names emerge, but they are only uncertainly fitted into the pedigree. A Hartmann flashes out of the obscurity, Count of Wurtemberg, 1194-1239; he certainly had a son, Conrad III, who became Count of Gruningen and founded a dynasty at Gruningen and Landau, that died out in the middle of the fourteenth century. That 'Ulrich wi' the Thumb' was a son of Hartmann is probable, as Conrad took Gruningen and Ulrich became Count of Wurtemberg, and it would appear that the brothers had divided the paternal inheritance between them. With Ulrich I the curtain rises and the rest is clear.

The ancestral castle of Wurtemberg, --the hill of Wirnto, --is in the neighborhood of Waiblingen, that furnished a name to the nationalist faction of Hohenstaufen, in Italian Ghibelline. The castle occupied a height above the village of Beutelsbach. In the eleventh century, at the time of the Gallo-Frank emperors, the kingdom was torn by factions, and the great nobles and even the petty freeholders were constrained to fortify their residences to secure themselves against sudden attack and destruction. Previous to this they had been content with refuges on heights surrounded by moats and palisades, where all could shelter themselves and their cattle; now nobles built for themselves strong castles of stone; cities and even villages girdled themselves with walls. To this period we owe the building of Limburg, Teck, Hohen Neuffen, Hohen Urach, Achalm, Hohenzollern, etc., every available isolated cone being laid hold of to be crested with walls. Of the original castle of Wurtemberg nothing remains save one stone bearing an inscription that states how the chapel was consecrated in 1083. What now exists of the stronghold is due to its reconstruction by Duke Ulrich in 1534." (SBG, pp. 260-262).

"The Counts of Wurtemberg had been loyal to the House of Hohenstaufen; but with Ulrich I shiftiness set in. He was called at the time 'Ulrich wi' the Thumb', because of the unusual size of that digit on his right hand; but he has since been known as 'The Founder', for it was he who placed the House of Wurtemberg in a condition to grow and extend its frontiers. It is with him that the authenticated pedigree begins.

Ulrich the Founder was possessed of a considerable territory in the basins of the Neckar and the Rems, and he refounded, or enriched, the Abbey of Beutelsbach with large

benefactions. He played no creditable part in the troublous times of strife between the papacy and the Empire. To break away from traditional loyalty to the Hohenstaufen House, near neighbors, near in blood, the representatives of German unity, was to go against the traditions of his family, and an act of perjury.

After the death of Conrad IV (1254) he supported the claims of the boy Conradin, at least to the duchy of Swabia. When the Pope put forward Alphonso of Castille as candidate for the throne, most of the Swabian nobles accepted him, because his mother was a daughter of King Philip, and he was the only possible representative of the Hohenstaufen family; but Ulrich took up the cause of Richard of Cornwall, as rich and able to pay best. In fact, he received from Richard not only a large sum of money, but also the town of Esslingen, a free Imperial city, and the confirmation of all the grants made to him by former emperors. With the money thus obtained Count Ulrich bought up territories right and left, and when he closed his eyes on February 25, 1265, it was with the satisfaction of knowing that he had doubled the lands subject to the Counts of Wurtemberg." (SBG, pp. 262-264).

EBERHARD THE ENLIGHTENED

"The successors of Ulrich I followed his example, keeping an eye on the main chance, and making principle subservient to self-interest. His son, EBERHARD THE ENLIGHTENED, ruled from 1279 to 1325, and was engaged in contest with three emperors, Rudolph I, Albrecht I, and Henry VII." (SBG, pp. 264-265).

"He was a Swabian (now Bavaria) by birth. He was born March 13, 1265. Both his father and his mother belonged to the royal family. His mother died when he was only a few hours old, as he was born by the 'Caesarian process', thus sacrificing the mother that an occupant for the throne might be saved in the royal line. When he was shown to his mother, she said, 'Lay him down; he will be a great ruler, and will be arrayed against all the surrounding nations', and then expired. This prophetic language was almost literally fulfilled. He was probably the most daring and successful warrior Wurtemberg ever had. He was a very large, noble and dignified man, hence called 'Eberhard the Noble'. The German words, 'Der Erlauchte', may also be translated 'the Illustrious' or 'the Enlightened'.

When not yet fifteen years of age, he conceived the idea of establishing the Kingdom of Wurtemberg. So, after having consulted with his friends and with the surrounding leaders of society, he bought a seal and set up his 'Throne', and commenced doing business as a 'Ruler', bidding defiance to all opposing powers. This at first appeared ludicrous, and only provoked the smiles and riducule of the surrounding Dukes and Kings, so that they called him the 'crazy boy'. But it was not long until he succeeded in gathering around him an army strong enough, not only to protect himself, but add new territory, and thus carry on an almost continuous warfare for over forty years." (UE, pp. 8-9).

"Count Eberhard I of Wurtemberg with fifteen nobles entered into league against the Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1286; but the Emperor had on his side the Duke of Teck and the support of the cities. The Count was defeated in battle, and again the following year. Rudolph died in 1291, and Eberhard took the side of Adolfus of Nassau as candidate for the throne against Albert, son of the late Emperor. But he deserted him in 1297, and went over to the party of his rival; for which he was well paid. However, when

Albert began to reclaim castles and lands and feoffs that had been annexed unwarrantably during the years of anarchy, Eberhard abandoned him and, bribed by a large sum of money, supported the claim of the Bohemian Wenceslas.

On May 1, 1308, King Albert was assassinated, and Henry VII, of Luxemburg, ascended the vacant throne. He called Eberhard to task for his violences, his oppression of the subjects of the empire, and his interference with the liberties of the free cities. Eberhard defied him, and was placed under the ban of the empire. Henry summoned the Bund to execute the sentence against him. They sprang to arms and took from the Count castle after castle, feoff after feoff. The Duke of Teck, the Counts of Tubingen, Zollern, Helfenstein, and the Margrave of Baden sided with the King and the cities. Eberhard, friendless and abandoned by all, fled from place to place. Out of eighty fortresses but two castles and two walled towns acknowledged him. But all at once the aspect of affairs changed. In September, 1313, news reached Germany that Henry had died in Italy. At once Eberhard took the field and won back all that he had lost. The cities, stupefied by the loss of the King, and having no head, offered but a feeble resistance.

The part played by Eberhard the Illustrious, as well as by his father Ulrich the Founder, had been neither loyal nor honorable. They had sought their private interests at the expense of the realm, the welfare of the people, and the liberties of the cities. But we must not measure their conduct by the strict scale of right. The very foundations of common morality were out of course; the popes, the vicegerents of God, had released subjects from their allegiance, taught men to break their solemn vows, sons to rebel against their fathers, and had winked at assassination. Small wonder if laymen could see no course clear before them save that of self interest, and had come to regard vows, loyalty, and duty as empty words." (SBG, pp. 44-46).

"Eberhard the Illustrious died June 5, 1325, in the sixty-first year of his age, after reigning nearly forty-six years." During this period the city of Stuttgart was established as the capital of Wurtemberg. He was succeeded by his son, ULRICH, of whom, however, but little is known. (UE, pp. 9, 11; SBG, p. 265).

EBERHARD THE QUARRELSOME

The grandson of Eberhard the Illustrious ruled from 1344 to 1392. From his love of strife he earned the nickname of "EBERHARD THE QUARRELSOME." "He also extended the Wurtemberg domains at the expense of the adjoining Imperial possessions and free cities, and when the Swabian Bund made head against him, he succeeded in crushing their resistance in battle at Doffingen, August 25, 1388." (SBG, p. 265). He was also sometimes called Eberhard the Rushing Beard, or Eberhard the Groaner. "He was a very impulsive, rushing and courageous man. This was why he was called 'Raufchebart' (a German word hard to translate) and, also, because he had a long beard, which could be seen waving in the air when he made his rapid movements. He was also a very sympathetic, kind-hearted man, and often wept, prayed and groaned over his troubles and mishaps, so that he was often called the 'Groaner' (Greiner), and sometimes the 'Weeper'. But as a military commander he was heroic, brave and daring; and in a 'hand-to-hand' fight had but few equals. In those days they usually fought with saber, lance and spear, and he always said, 'I am able for five of the best warriors they can bring', and this he fully demonstrated more than once. He always led his armies in person, and was usually

found in the front of the battle; and during an almost constant warfare of over forty years he was never wounded, and really lost but very few battles.

With all his sternness as a military officer, yet as a civil ruler he was mild and merciful, and in his family he is said to have been kind and affectionate, so that he almost idolized his children, especially his youngest daughter Sophia.

To give the reader an idea of the true characteristics of this great man, I will give the following circumstances in connection with his son ULRICH. This son when about twenty years of age had a strong inclination to break loose from parental restraint and mingle with gay society, attending places of amusements, such as theaters and dancing parties; and as a natural result soon fell in love with a young lady, who was the sister of a young Duke who at that time was engaged in war with Eberhard. So instead of assisting his father, he was trifling away his time in company with this young lady and her friends in an enemy's land. This so vexed and enraged his father that he crossed his name out of the family record, intending to disinherit him. But young Ulrich finally decided to change his course, and go home and assist his father. Accordingly, he came and went into the battle of Reutlingen in charge of some division of the army, but was repulsed, and also slightly wounded. Returning to where his father was about to partake of some refreshments, he was seated on the opposite side of the table, but the old Duke, believing he had not done his duty, and had disgraced the family name, never spoke a word, but took his sword and cut the tablecloth in two between them, as a token of a complete separation between them. This so grieved and vexed young Ulrich that he 'swore by his father's beard' that he would redeem himself in the estimation of his father, and wipe out this 'foul stain.' So as soon as his wounds were healed, he again went to the war, and in a fierce battle at Doffingen, having charge of the army, he fought furiously, 'like a young lion,' and gained a glorious victory, even against all odds in numbers. But just as the victory was won he was slain by three cowards, who stealthily came upon him in the rear and split his head by a stroke of a large saber.

When the father heard the sad news, he at first seemed to pay no attention to it, and said, 'My son is like other men; go on in pursuit of the enemy', but he was soon found alone in the tent, weeping over his lost son, and could not be comforted.

Of this sad scene there is a beautiful life-size portrait painting in the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington; also one in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and there is one in the museum at Rotterdam, and also one in the same place representing the cutting of the tablecloth. And in the capital of Wurtemberg there is to be seen a life-size statue in solid marble of the old Duke that is said to be the first thing that attracts the attention of visitors. On the subject of the relation of the father and son, in connection with the battlefield and death of young Ulrich, I will here give the reader a beautiful war song, written by Schiller and translated by Edgar A. Browning:

A WAR SONG

Now hearken, ye who take delight
In boasting of your worth,
To many a man, to many a knight,
Beloved in peace and brave in fight,
The Swabian land gives birth.

Of Charles and Edward, Louis, Guy,
    And Frederick, ye may boast;
Charles, Edward, Louis, Frederick, Guy, --
None with Sir Eberhard can vie, --
    Himself a mighty host!

And then young Ulrich, his son,
    Ha, how he loved the fray!
Young Ulrich, the Count's bold son,
When once the battle had begun,
    No foot's-breadth e'er gave way.

The Reutlingers, with gnashing teeth,
    Saw our bright ranks revealed,
And, panting for the victor's wreath,
They drew the sword from out the sheath
    And sought the battlefield.

He charged the foe, --but fruitlessly, --
    Then, mail-clad, homeward sped;
Stern anger filled his father's eye,
And made the youthful warrior fly,
    And tears of anguish shed.

Now, rascals, quake! This grieved him sore,
    And rankled in his brain;
And by his father's beard he swore
With many a craven townsman's gore
    To wash out this foul stain.

Ere long the feud raged fierce and loud;
    Then hastened steed and man
To Doffingen in thronging crowd,
While joy inspired the youngster proud,
    And soon the strife began.

Our army's signal-word that day
    Was the disastrous fight;
It spurred us on like lightning's ray,
And plunged us deep in bloody fray,
    And in the spears' black night.

The youthful Count his pond'rous mace
    With lion's rage swung round;
Destruction stalked before his face,
While groans and howlings filled the place,
    And hundreds bit the ground.

Woe, Woe! A heavy sabre-stroke
Upon his head descended;
The sight each warrior's pity woke, --
In vain! In vain! no word he spoke, --
His course on earth was ended.

Loud wept both friend and foeman then,
Checked was the victor's glow;
The Count cheered thus his knights again, --
'My son is like all other men, --
March, children, 'gainst the foe!'

With greater fury whizzed each lance,
Revenge inflamed the blood;
O'er corpses moved the fearful dance, --
The townsmen fled in random chance
O'er mountain, vale and flood.

Then back to camp, with trumpets' bray,
We hied in joyful haste,
And wife and child, with roundelay,
With clanging cup, and waltzes gay,
Our glorious triumph graced.

And our old Count, what now does he?
His son lies dead before him;
Within his tent all woefully
He sits alone in agony,
And drops the hot tears o'er him.

And so with true affection warm,
The Count, our lord, we love;
Himself a mighty hero swarm,
The thunders rest within his arm, --
He shines like star above!

Farewell, then, ye who take delight
In boasting of your worth!
To many a man, to many a knight,
Beloved in peace, and brave in fight,
The Swabian land gives birth!

At the death of young Ulrich it was ascertained that he and the lady ("Hadalena") had been betrothed, and that her brother who, also, was opposed to the marriage, had secretly hidden her away in an old castle, and that young Ulrich had raised a band of brave knights and taken her by force and brought her with him, and on the battlefield where he was slain she was found in the disguise and dress of an 'orderly'.

After the young man's death she appealed to the sympathy of the father, who, on finding her a most amiable, intelligent and highly educated young woman, took her to his home and adopted her as his daughter.

Eberhard had but little sympathy with 'Priest and Kaiser', especially in later years, although he had a priest or spiritual adviser at headquarters, with whom he sometimes consulted, and through whom he sometimes made confession, and who was supported by the government. A strange and laughable occurrence is related in connection with this priest and Eberhard. During very hard times, the Duke told the poorer people of his parish they need not pay the church tax. This greatly offended the priest, so that, shortly after, when Eberhard came to 'confession', before entering upon a military campaign, he refused to grant him 'absolution'. But the Duke authoritatively commanded him to do it, and then, when it was over, told him, 'the next time I will go directly to Christ, my Great High Priest'. And it is believed that this was the last time he ever went to confession; it is also known that he was opposed to cloisters and nunneries, and entirely destroyed several of them in his dominion.

So far as I can learn, he had but five children, two sons and three daughters. One of his sons was married and left a son, and this grandson succeeded the old Duke on the throne, and was styled 'Eberhard the Mild', indicating his disposition in contrast with the old Duke, whose sons both died when young, the one being killed on the battlefield, of whom mention was made before.

In German history I find references to the daughters as being very beautiful (Schon) and accomplished. One of them was married to Rudulph of Hohenberg, and was buried at Rothenberg. On her gravestone are the following beautiful lines, which I have translated for the benefit of the reader:

Here in the lap of earth, rests Irmengard,
The beautiful rose,
Grown from Wurtemberg's stock
O! how mild and lovely in repose.

The other two daughters, I think, were both married. Sophia, the youngest, whom the father almost idolized, was abducted by some of Eberhard's enemies, just about the time they were preparing for her an extra grand marriage feast. They said, 'We cannot conquer Eberhard on the battlefield, but if we can steal away his daughter we will afflict him more than if he lost a battle'.. This was truly the greatest calamity that ever befell this noble man. But the young Duke of Lothringen, to whom she was betrothed, raised a band of noble warriors, and brought her home again to the great joy of her parents, as well as to the young couple themselves.

This Duke Eberhard was quite wealthy and lived in kingly style, but was nevertheless a plain, economical, unassuming man, much-beloved by his subjects, and by his servants. It is said that he scarcely ever changed servants, but kept the same ones as long as they were able to serve. He is said to have had the finest horses in all the land, and prided himself much in his 'Rosz', as the fleetest charger in the country. He had many good qualities, but excelled as a warrior, and on a limited scale of warfare, he probably had few, if any, superiors. He died very suddenly and unexpectedly on March 15, 1392, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, at the time when he was besieging Reichenberg in Baden. Here for the first time in his life, he met with such a powerful and stubborn resistance that he decided to raise the siege. And it has been supposed by some that this was such a source of grief and mortification that it contributed largely to his sickness and death." (UE, pp. 12-19).

EBERHARD THE MILD

"EBERHARD THE MILD, grandson of Eberhard the Rushing Beard, commenced to reign about A.D. 1392, and reigned about twenty-five years. He was married twice, first to Antonia, by whom he had two sons. The one died in infancy, and the other became his successor on the throne and was styled 'Eberhard the Younger'. By his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Duke Johann of Nuernberg, he had a daughter, also called Elizabeth. She was betrothed to Duke Albright of Bavaria when quite young, but afterwards Duke Johann of Werdenberg secretly beguiled her and she married him, causing considerable unpleasantness in the family, which was, however, all settled in a few years.

Eberhard the Mild, as this title indicates, was a very mild, serene and kind-hearted man. In this respect he was quite a different man from his grandfather, the Rushing Beard, or his great-great-grandfather, Eberhard the Noble. He was a noble, dignified, intelligent and well-balanced man, but not so impulsive and enthusiastic as some of his forefathers; but yet decidedly firm and persistent in his ways and enterprises. He was also a military man, and led in person several large military campaigns and fought great battles; but was especially noted for his influence over society, by way of inculcating good morals and manners, and establishing schools and churches and putting down the prevailing vices of the land. It is claimed that Wurtemberg had never before risen to so high a state of culture and refinement, and never had made such progress in the Fine Arts, as well as in useful and substantial knowledge, and never had a ruler that was so well known and so well liked all over Germany, both among kings and emperors and the common people in city and country, as Eberhard the Mild.

He died May 16, 1417, under very peculiar circumstances, rather hard to believe, though well substantiated in history." (UE, pp. 20-21).

"Crusius tells the following story, which he had, he assures us, on the very best authority:

'Eberhard the Mild when nearly sixty years old was out of health, but not, to all appearance, in any danger of death. In order to restore himself he came to the bath at Goppingen, and felt himself much better and quite lively from the use of it. Then said his physician to him one day: 'Gracious, sir! set your house in order and care for your soul, for within five hours you will be done for'. The Count replied, 'Nonsense, I neither feel myself, nor can you see in me, any tokens of approaching death. Moreover, it has been foretold to me that there is a woman here in Goppingen who will die the same hour as myself, and, as I understand, she is in rude health'. The doctor instituted inquiries, and announced to the Count that she was actually dying and the last Sacraments were being administered to her. 'Pshaw!' said the Count, 'there was another token given me that I should not die till a certain tree (which he then described) should fall. I sat under it yesterday, and it had put forth fresh leaves'. The physician replied: 'That tree has fallen today. Send a servant, and see whether I do not speak the truth'. Then the Count knew that death was really at hand; he prepared himself and died." (SBG, pp. 97-98). "He was buried at Stuttgart under the most imposing ceremonies, multitudes of all classes and rank attending his funeral obsequies. It is said that in Stuttgart is to be seen a statue or marble monument in effigy of Duke Eberhard the Mild." (UE, p. 21).

EBERHARD THE YOUNGER

Eberhard IV, sometimes called EBERHARD THE YOUNGER, was the son of Eberhard the Mild. "He was born August 23, 1388. His father sent him in early boyhood to the Court of King Sigismund to be educated. Here he was betrothed, when only eleven years of age, to a very wealthy young woman in the 'royal line', by the name of Henrietta; but was not married until about twenty. But this union did not prove very successful. She was a self-willed and domineering woman, and prided herself much in her great wealth, which caused unpleasantness; and in course of time they separated and so lived until the death of the Duke, which occurred July 2, 1419, in the thirty-second year of his age, after a comparatively short reign. He had three children: two sons, Ludwig and Ulrich, and one daughter, Anna, who was married to Duke Philipp of Katzenelnbogen when only fourteen years of age.

HENRIETTA, DUCHESS OF WURTEMBERG

After the death of Duke Eberhard the Younger, his widow HENRIETTA claimed the right to reign in his stead, and took possession at headquarters, against the remonstrance of Duke Johann of Lothringen, who as nephew of Eberhard the Groaner, also claimed the throne. But she powerfully and successfully resisted him. Duke Frederick of Zollern also opposed her and spoke lightly of women being so masculine as to take the place of men and trying to rule,--as this had not yet become a custom. But for his sport he had to pay dearly." (UE, pp. 22-23).

"Eberhard had married Henrietta, heiress of Montbéliard. At his court had been Frederick of Hohenzollern, commonly known as the Oettinger. Henrietta had cast on him an eye of favor, and she was mightily offended when, after the death of her husband, he united with her enemies and defied her. Enraged at this breach of friendship, she swore that she would destroy his castle. 'No rancorous woman shall gobble me up', said Frederick, scoffingly. 'I will gobble him up, castle, lands, life, and all', exclaimed the angry woman when this was reported to her.

Frederick, it must be admitted, had not disdained to ply the trade of a highwayman. He had infested the roads, stopped convoys of merchandise, and had so irritated the cities of the Swabian Bund that they united their forces against him. Henrietta seized on the occasion to advance to their aid at the head of two thousand Wurtembergers, and Hohenzollern was subjected to a close blockade. For two years this siege lasted, and the Confederacy was getting tired of the task. Not so the widow Henrietta; the vengeance of an insulted woman does not pass away in two years. She continued the blockade, in winter as well as in summer, till Frederick had but thirty-four men left. Then, his stores exhausted, he opened communications with the dowager. She would make no concession, and finally he was compelled to surrender unconditionally. Thereupon, in 1422, he opened the gates, and the Countess ordered the complete demolition of the castle by fire and pickaxe, nothing to be spared save the chapel. 'The widow has gobbled up my castle', groaned the Count. She annexed all his possessions. 'She has eaten up my lands', said he. Still unforgiving, she sent him to Montbéliard, in Burgundy, to be thrown into a dungeon, where he languished for ten years till his back was bowed and his hair turned grey. 'The widow has sucked the marrow out of my bones', he lamented. He was not released till 1429, when Count Ludwig's minority was at an end, and his mother ceased to be regent.

Then the broken man emerged from confinement and resolved on going in pilgrimage to the Holy Land. His castle was a ruin, his estates devastated, he had no money in his coffers--only a few trusty retainers could be gathered together to accompany him. But he had miscalculated his strength. The journey exhausted his frame, enfeebled by long captivity, and he died on reaching Palestine. 'The widow has gobbled me up altogether', he sighed as he expired." (SBG, pp. 240-241).

"But her self-will and domineering spirit soon made her unpopular among her own people. So that in 1426, the seventh year of her reign, it became necessary for her to vacate Wurtemberg to her eldest son, and by a compromise with the King, made through the medium of her son-in-law, Duke Philipp, she was permitted to retain Mompelgard, with abundant provision for all her temporal wants. But, owing to her unpleasant disposition, she could not agree with her sons, so she made an assignment of her property, and the right to be her successor, to her daughter Anna, Duchess of Katzenelnbogen, saying that if her sons were not satisfied with the 'dry', they might take the 'wet'.

But it went from bad to worse, until in 1442 the sons put her into the prison at Wirtengen, until she became willing to agree that at her death both her property and her kingdom should go to her legal heirs according to law and custom." (UE, pp. 23-24).

Henrietta was the heiress of Count Stephen de Montfaucon of Montbéliard (in German, Mompelgard) in Burgundy. Thenceforth the Wurtemberg family coat-of-arms bore two fish back to back, and as a crest a crowned damsel, with fish instead of arms. For four centuries Montbéliard belonged to the House of Wurtemberg and was finally surrendered to France to be indemnified by large acquisitions in Germany. (SBG, pp. 196, 265.)

DUKE EBERHARD WITH THE BEARD

DUKE EBERHARD WITH THE BEARD was the son of LUDWIG, and grandson of Eberhard the Younger and Henrietta. "He was born Dec. 11, 1445. His father died when he was but five years of age, and he was then placed under the care of his uncle, Ulrich V., who allowed him great freedom, paying but little attention to his morals, so that he soon got to be a wild boy, for he was naturally a precocious, lively child. His mother, Mechtild, Countess of Paltz, was an excellent woman, but, not having her son under her personal care when young, could do but little for him. She afterwards, when older, had a powerful influence over him for good. He, by nature, seems to have been endowed with greater talents and stronger intellect than any of his predecessors. He also received a good education in everything but the classics. This was forbidden him by his uncle, giving as his reason that it was more important to have his physical system well developed and disciplined, and that instead thereof he have a good business education, learning well how to rule. Virtually and legally he was Duke of Wurtemberg when but five years of age. The affairs of state, of course, were administered by others, he not being able, and, when older, not caring much about it, for by the time he was eighteen years old he had gotten to be quite a wild and reckless youth, so that those in authority, as well as the common people, rose up against him and virtually expelled him from his high position.

But when about twenty-two, he seriously considered his condition and a great change came over him. The historian says that he experienced a change of heart and mind and joined the church and was quite a different man. To confirm his faith and strengthen his religious purposes, he decided to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. This he accomplished in 1468, when in his twenty-fourth year. He took with him a company of forty

persons; among them were two chaplains, one physician, and many noblemen. Before starting, he took a solemn vow at the grave of his father to fully consecrate himself to God and the service of his fellowmen, at the same time publicly receiving the benedictions and good wishes of kings and bishops, as well as the common people." (UE, pp. 25-26).

"In the Charterhouse at Guterstein, near Urach, Eberhard knelt before his 'Old Father' and tried friend, Prior Conrad of Munchingen, to receive his blessing on starting upon pilgrimage to the Holy Land, 1468, and there he descended on his return, bearing in his hand a branch of white thorn he had gathered at Bethlehem, the parent of many another white thorn in the land." (SBG, p. 190).

"He arrived in Jerusalem on July 8th, and that day, in the 'Church of the Holy Sepulchre', barefooted, he was made a chevalier or 'knight', according to some order of monks in the place, solemnly renewing his holy vow to be a Christian. From this day he never shaved any part of his beard, as an evidence of his vow. This is why he was called 'Eberhard with the Beard'.

He also visited other places, such as Bethany and Bethlehem, and returned home via Naples, Rome and Florence, arriving at home in November of the same year." (UE, p. 26).

"He returned over the Alps to Ulm and home with his thorn twig, to be planted in his garden at Einsiedeln. His beautifully carved stall and prayer desk are in the church of Urach, that he built." (SBG, pp. 193, cp. 123).

"Urach was the nursery of the Wurtemberg Royal Family, and consequently also of the second series of Dukes of Teck." (SBG, p. 180).

* * *

Upon the occasion of the marriage of Princess May of Teck, daughter of Francis the first Duke of Teck, to George, Duke of York, in London, England, on July 6, 1893, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould (1834-1924) published a ballad containing historical allusions to the twig of white thorn which Eberhard with the Beard brought home from the Holy Land and planted in his garden in 1468, and which flourished and spread all over that land. (SBG, pp. 190, 304). The ballad runs as follows:

THE SPRIG OF MAY

"The gallant Count Eberhard forth did ride
From Teck with a knightly band,
His good sword girded at his left side,
But a pilgrim's staff in hand.
And he said, 'I will seek
Where the day doth break,
God's benison on my land'.

To Bethlehem city Count Eberhard came,
Where the seraphs once did sing,
From out of a welkin in lambent flame,
'Noel!' to the new-born King.
There he stood by a thorn
Dew-spangled at morn,
And white as an angel' wing.

Then a twig from the tree Count Eberhard brake,
A twig from the thorn brake he,
As he said: 'Pray God for sweet Jesus' sake
He'll be with my dear land and me.
And may this be the sign
Of the favor divine,
If the twig grows into a tree.'

Six months and a day are over and passed
Then Eberhard did return,
On the deep blue sea, he sailed as fast
As a bird on pinions borne;
And ever in hand
On the water or land,
He carried the flowering thorn.

Then he planted the May from Bethlehem,
Still wet with the angel-dew,
In his Swabian garden. From twig to stem,
And from stem to trunk it grew.
And the sun, they say,
Danced that day
It was planted; the wan moon too.

The rainbow dipped her feet in gold,
And lightly the tree trod round;
The thunder-cloud parted, and southward rolled,
Unscathing the holy ground.
And all the night long,
There was heard, as a song
Without words, a wondrous sound.

In the Swabian land still groweth the May,
So sturdy with blossoms pale.
And Count Eberhard's line is strong today
And knoweth not fault nor fail.
Through the centuries three,
And four,--race and tree
Are lusty and young and hale.

To the Swabian tree cometh a princely hand
To gather a sprig of may,
In the garden of roses of Angle-land,
To root it forever and aye.
And the bells will ring
And the maidens sing
With the lads, as in time of hay.

A flow'ret watched by angel eyes,
And white as the pearliest bloom,
And sweet as the breath of Paradise,
Is the May our Prince brings home.
In a gladsome rout
We will all turn out,
For our hearts are full today.
In a merry throng,
To welcome with song,
Our Prince with his fair white May."

(SBG, pp. 191-192).

* * *

"Mechtild, the mother of Eberhard, sought a suitable companion for him, and through the aid of Duke Albright succeeded in finding one of her own nationality, an Italian lady called Barbara Gonzaga, Countess of Brandenberg. The marriage took place July 4, 1474, and was the largest wedding I ever heard of in any country. We are assured that fourteen thousand guests partook of the royal feast on that occasion. Among them were first the common people, but also kings, dukes, earls, bishops, ministers, professors, statesmen, and noblemen, by scores and hundreds. It was probably not only the largest, but also among the most imposingly grand and stylish weddings ever known in Germany.

And what was still better, the Duke got one of the handsomest and best women for a wife in all the land. She was educated, accomplished and religious, and though brought up at one of the proudest courts in Italy, she was a good housekeeper. And notwithstanding that, she was a wise counsellor at the court of her husband, and in many ways greatly aided him in the affairs of State, yet she also had a model farm and lovely garden at 'Schonbach', which she superintended in person, and from which she furnished butter and milk, and all kinds of vegetables and fruits for the table of the royal family in Wurtemberg. She was also a very charitable woman. She was constantly supplying the poor around her with the necessaries of life. Many a heart was made glad upon receiving a basket well filled from her garden or storehouse. In time of a famine, she said, 'I would rather live on pork and beans than allow my poor people to suffer hunger'. She had only one child, a lovely daughter, who died when quite young. She herself died in the prime of life, May 31, 1503, truly beloved by all who knew her.

Duke Eberhard with the Beard, or (as he was frequently called toward the close of his life) 'Eberhard the Pious', was a truly good man, and very active and energetic in doing good to others in every possible way. He personally attended to the most of his official business, but in addition to the affairs of State, he did much to improve the state of society, by way of establishing churches and schools and charitable institutions. He established the first apothecary shop in Stuttgart for the improvement of the health of his people. He also was the founder of the University at Tubingen in 1477; and at his own home, instead of having a lot of sporting men loafing around, feasting and drinking wine, as was the custom of his day, he established a school where theology and all the fine arts and sciences were taught by the best and most learned teachers and professors he could find in all the country. To this school he invited, free of charge, talented and promising young men, especially young counts and princes, and had them taught the great lessons of life. In this school he insisted on good morals and manners,--if possible to atone in some measure for the loss he himself had sustained in this direction. He was all the time

looking around for some new enterprise to do good, and when he saw an opening, paused and considered it well, then said, 'I will venture', and then would go forward with all his might. He was rather small of stature, hence it was a common saying among the people: 'Our Eberhard is the least of all the Eberhards, but he has the largest heart'." (UE, pp. 26-28; SBG, pp. 188, 266).

"In the Palace garden at Stuttgart there is a group of statuary representing Count Eberhard asleep with his head in the lap of a shepherd. The story is this: In March, 1495, at a Diet held at Worms, the Emperor Maximilian raised Count Eberhard to be Duke of Wurtemberg, and it was then that at the banquet the princes and electors boasted of their lands; one claimed to have silver mines, another the best vineyards, a third the richest pasture lands, a fourth the wealthiest cities. Then Eberhard said, 'I can boast of none of these things. But I can lay my head to sleep in the lap of the poorest of my subjects, with no watch or guard near, in absolute confidence'. There was a moment of silence, then they all cried out, 'You are the richest of all!'" (SBG, pp. 193-194).

This story is given in the form of a poem by Kerner, which is entitled:

THE RICHEST PRINCE

Once in Worms, in royal state,
Sat the princes of the land;
Proudly each in turn did prate
Of the wealth at his command.

'Glorious', said the Saxon lord,
'Is my land, and grand its might!
Priceless are the treasures stored
Deep beneath each rugged height.

'See the wealth of my domain!'
Cried the Elector from the Rhine;
'Valleys rich with golden grain,
On the mountains, matchless wine'.

'Cities great and cloistered old',
Lewis of Bavaria spake, --
'With their countless stores untold,
My fair land unrivalled make'.

Then spoke Eberhard the Great,
Wurtemberg's beloved lord, --
'No great cities boast my state,
Nay, nor hills with silver stored;

But one treasure makes me blest,
Though the days are fierce and dread;
On each subject's loyal breast,
I can safely lay my head'.

'Eberhard!' cried one and all,
And meekly before him bowed,
'Thou art richest of us all!'
And their praise rang long and loud.
(UE, p. 10).

"In his last will and testament, Eberhard directed: first, that his burial should take place without any demonstrations of pride or ostentation, and that his robes and costly apparel should be put into the sepulchre with him. Second, that on the first Sabbath after his death it should be announced from all the pulpits of his realm, that if he had in any way wounded the feelings of anybody, he was sorry, and asked forgiveness. And further, that if in any way any unjust money had come into his possession, that any person so injured should bring the case before his executors, and it should be refunded to him. Third, after disposing of his property in a general way, among his relatives, he gave little mementos to his special friends. To his 'dear wife' he gave his golden drinking cup. To his sister's son, whom he had raised at his own court, he gave a costly golden dish. And last, but not least, he directed that in each of four towns named, granaries should be erected, and that the proceeds of certain farms and lands designated should annually be treasured up therein for the benefit of the poor in time of failure of crops, or in case of a famine.

He died Feb. 24, 1496, in the prime of life, being only fifty-one years of age. He was buried at Stuttgart, in "Saint Peter's Hermitage", a place he had prepared for this purpose. It seems he preferred to have his earthly remains rest in a remote place, in preference to being interred in a public place with the great. His funeral was largely attended by all classes, with much weeping and lamentation. Caesar Maximilian I visited his grave shortly after his burial, and very feelingly said, 'Here rests a prince, who for true virtue and wisdom, had no equal in all the land." (UE, pp. 28-29). "His friend Nauclerus exclaimed, 'With this man living, Germany stood strong; he being dead, it falls." (SBG, p. 194).

COUNT EBERHARD THE YOUNG

"COUNT EBERHARD THE YOUNG (also known as Duke Eberhard II) was born Feb. 1, 1447, at Waiblingen. He was a cousin of Eberhard with the Beard, being the son of Ulrich V. He was educated at the Court of Duke Philip of Burgund. He was married in 1467 to Elizabeth, daughter of Count Albright of Brandenberg. He was physically well developed and of good erect stature; had blue eyes, and curly, blond hair. He had a good classical education, but delighted more in fishing and hunting than literary pursuits and the duties and honors of his office.

During the latter days of his cousin, Duke Eberhard with the Beard (or Eberhard I, as it was written in later years), he acted as Count of Mompelgard and adjoining towns; but on being promoted to the Dukeship at the death of his cousin, being then fifty years of age, he made great promises of reformation, and was gladly welcomed at Stuttgart by all classes, but in a few years he fell into his old habits again, so that his people became dissatisfied; and he, caring little for either the labors or the honors of his office, entered into a contract to vacate the throne, on the condition that they pay him annually a certain specified sum for the support of his family. This agreement was satisfactorily entered into some time in 1499, and he died in 1504." (UE, p. 30; SBG, pp. 26-31, 196-197, 266).

DUKE EBERHARD III

The troubles of the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) began in the time of JOHN FREDERICK, (son of Duke Frederick of Wurtemberg and Montbéliard who died in 1608). Simultaneously furious theological controversies raged among the Reformers. Lutherans could not and would not combine with Calvinists against a common foe. Wallenstein appeared in Wurtemberg, collecting troops for the Emperor, and as many as 20000 in Swabia returned to the Catholic faith.

John Frederick was succeeded by his son, DUKE EBERHARD III, who was under age at a time when a man of consummate ability and resolution was needed at the rudder. Wallenstein's troops were quartered in Wurtemberg, and every town received a garrison of Imperial soldiers. In 1633 Duke Eberhard assumed the reins of government, but the battle of Nordlingen, on Aug. 27, 1634, and the death of Gustavus Adolphus, (of Sweden) gave Wurtemberg over as a prey completely into the hands of Austria. The young Duke had not been himself in the battle, but a contingent of Wurtembergers had fought on the Protestant side. When the news of the defeat reached Eberhard at Goppingen, he fled to his mother at Strasburg, without making any attempt to come to terms with King Ferdinand. The condition of Wurtemberg was now deplorable; it was parcelled up among Austrian nobles, and one part was accorded to the Elector of Bavaria. In the tragic period of seven out of the Thirty Years' War (1634-1641), the population shrank from half a million to forty-eight thousand. Next to the Palatinate no country suffered as severely as did Wurtemberg." (SBG, pp. 275-276; UE, pp. 31-32).

Duke Eberhard III reigned in Wurtemberg twenty-six years after the proclamation of peace in 1648. He was married twice and had eighteen sons and seven daughters. He died July 2, 1674, and his son, WILLIAM LUDWIG became his successor. After a very brief and unimportant reign (1674-1677), he was followed by his son, EBERHARD LUDWIG (1677-1733). With Eberhard Ludwig expired that line of the House of Wurtemberg, and the succession devolved on CHARLES ALEXANDER (1733-1737), who was a Roman Catholic, and married to a Princess of Thurn and Taxis. Charles Alexander was born in 1684 and died in 1737. He was succeeded by his oldest son, CHARLES EUGENE, who reigned until 1793, and having no male issue his successor was his brother, LUDWIG EUGENE, who also died without issue, and was in turn succeeded by FREDERICK EUGENE, Prince of Montbéliard, who died in 1797. He was the ancestor of the present reigning family of Wurtemberg, and of the Dukes of Teck. No sooner had he assumed the government than the French invaded Wurtemberg. The Duke came to terms with General Moreau, July 17, 1796, in accordance with which the Wurtemberg troops seceded from the Imperial German army; and, shortly after, Montbéliard was surrendered to France." (SBG, pp. 277-279, 284-286; UE, pp. 32, 34).

DUKE LEOPOLD EBERHARD

"DUKE FREDERICK of Wurtemberg and Montbéliard, who died in 1608, had, beside John Frederick, who succeeded him as Duke of Wurtemberg, a second son, LUDWIG FREDERICK, who was granted the county of Montbéliard, and died in 1631.

His grandson GEORGE married Anne, daughter of Gaspard de Coligny, Duke of Châtillon, and by her had a son, LEOPOLD EBERHARD, who was born May 21, 1670.

His story, a very strange one, may be read in the 'Memoirs of the Baroness Oberkirch', published in London in 1852." (SBG, pp. 274-275). "His father after travelling with him for a few years, decided he should learn the Arabian language, but he got hold of improper books. Among others, the Koran, instead of the Bible was placed in his hands, and he adopted some of the leading tenets of Mohammedanism, among others the doctrine of polygamy. In accordance with this view he married three wives. This was very objectionable to the people of his country, and also contrary to the well-established laws of the land; hence, his children were declared illegitimate and not entitled to be his successors either in office or inheritance. For all this he was very sorry in his declining years, and accordingly made a vigorous effort to have them officially declared in the regular line of inheritance. To accomplish this purpose he appealed to the Pope, and to the King of France, who at this time was governor of Wurtemberg, but all in vain. So he proposed to Duke Eberhard Ludwig, who was considered the next legal heir to Wurtemberg, that he would relinquish all claims, both for himself and family, if he would agree to pay his family 12000 florins annually during their life time. This he readily agreed to do, but this plan was frustrated in the following manner: A still more distant relative, Duke Charles Augen, married into a Catholic family of the 'royal line', and himself also joined the church. This enabled him to get favors at headquarters and, as the sequel shows, he was made Duke of Wurtemberg instead of Eberhard Ludwig, and commenced to reign in 1744.

This is the way in which the Eberhards ceased to reign in Wurtemberg, as he was the last one. It was partly by his own improper conduct, but principally through the strife then existing between Catholics and Protestants, in which the Catholics, for the time being were victorious." (UE, pp. 33-34).

"Leopold Eberhard died April 3, 1723, without issue recognized in the Empire, and the county of Montbéliard returned to the Stuttgart branch of the Ducal family." (SBG, p. 275).

"This was also the time (1723) when the "Eberhards" ceased to be the reigning Dukes of Wurtemberg. In view of all these circumstances, many of them decided to leave the "Father-Land" and seek their fortunes and greater civil and religious freedom in the New World. Hence, quite a number of them emigrated to this country between 1725 and 1750. They came either from Wurtemberg or some of the adjoining provinces whither they had been scattered." (UE, 38).

JOHN ADAM EBERHART

John Adam Eberhart, is the central figure of this present family sketch. He is referred to as "Duke of Elsass (Alsace), Germany." "Tradition says that he was very wealthy, being the owner of extensive glass works and large tracts of land, and having appointed his brother Philip of Wurtemberg administrator of his estate, Philip did not only manage to get his son to inherit the dukeship, but also most of the property, thus defrauding the heirs out of their just inheritance." (UE, p. 176).

In the religious struggle between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants in Germany already mentioned, his sympathies were clearly with the latter group. One of his sons was named for the great Reformer, Martin Luther, and after he came to America he became a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Frederick, Maryland.

"The Duke had four sons, namely: Andrew, George, Martin L., and Adolphus, who all emigrated to America, so that when he died there was not found a legal and direct heir to the dukeship, and it fell back to his brother Philip's son, of Wurtemberg, where the Eberharts still belonged to the nobility, and had been the reigning dukes and counts from 'Eberhard the Noble' in 1265 to 'Leopold Eberhard' in 1723,--four hundred and fifty eight years." (UE, p. 167).

The ancestral line of John Adam Eberhart probably stems from the Leopold Eberhard branch of the family tree, but the precise relationship is not clear from the available records. These seem to indicate that he probably was born during the first decade of the eighteenth century, and that his death took place some years after the birth of his youngest son Adolph in 1760.

ANCESTRAL LINE OF THE GERMAN PRINCESS MARY

The ancestral line of Princess Mary (1867-1953), daughter of Francis, first Duke of Teck, closely corresponds with the line of Eberhards described in the preceding pages, and her pedigree is therefore given here, with some additional notes that are pertinent to our subject:

1. Ulrich I (wi' the Thumb), married Agnes, Duchess of Leignitz. Count of Wurtemberg. Died 1265. (See pp. 4, 5)
    (1) Ulrich II. Count of Wurtemberg. Died 1279.
    (2) Eberhard I. (See #2 below).
2. Eberhard I. (the Illustrious), married Irmgard, daughter of the Margrave of Baden. Count of Wurtemberg. Died 1325. (See pp. 5, 6)
3. Ulrich III married Sophia, daughter of the Count of Pfirt. Count of Wurtemberg. Died 1344.
4. Eberhard II (the Quarrelsome), married Elizabeth, daughter of the Count of Henneberg. Count of Wurtemberg. Died 1392. (See pp. 6-10)
5. Ulrich IV, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Emperor Ludwig the Bavarian. Count of Wurtemberg. Died 1388.
6. Eberhard III (the Mild), married Antonia, daughter of Barnabo Visconti of Milan. Count of Wurtemberg. Died 1417. (See p. 11)
7. Eberhard IV, married Henrietta, daughter and heiress of the Count of Montbéliard. Count of Wurtemberg. Died 1419. (See pp. 12, 13)
    (1) Count Ludwig, married Mechtild, daughter of the Palatine of the Rhine. Count of Wurtemberg. Died 1450.
        (a) Eberhard I, or V (wi' the Beard), married Barbara, daughter of the Margrave of Mantua. Duke of Wurtemberg, 1495. Died 1496. (See pp. 13-18)
    (2) Count Ulrich V. (See #8 below).
8. Count Ulrich V (the Well-beloved), married Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Bavaria. Died 1488.
    (1) Eberhard II. Duke from 1496 to 1498, when he was deposed. Died 1504. (See p. 18)
    (2) Henry. (See #9 below).
9. Henry, married Eva, daughter of the Count of Salm. Count of Montbéliard. Died

1519.

(1) Ulrich, married Sabina, daughter of the Duke of Bavaria. Duke of Wurtemberg, 1498. Died 1550.

(a) Christopher, married Anna Maria, daughter of the Margrave of Brandenberg Anspach. Duke of Wurtemberg. Died 1568.

Ludwig. Duke of Wurtemberg. Died 1593.

(2) George. (See #10 below.)

10. George, married Barbara, daughter of the Landgrave Philip of Hesse. Died 1588.

11. Frederick, married Sibylla, daughter of Joachim Ernest, Prince of Anhalt. Duke of Wurtemberg. Died 1608. (See p. 19)

(1) John Frederick. (See #12 below.)

(2) Ludwig Frederick of Montbéliard. Died 1631.

(a) George, married Anne, daughter of Gaspard de Coligny, Duke of Châtillon.

Leopold Eberhard, born May 21, 1670 and died, April 3, 1723. (See pp. 19, 20)

12. John Frederick, married Barbara Sophia, daughter of Elector of Brandenburg. Duke of Wurtemberg. Died 1628. (See p. 19)

13. Eberhard III, married Anna Dorothea, daughter of the Rhinegrave of Salm. Duke of Wurtemberg. Died 1674. (See p. 19)

(1) Frederick Charles. (See #14 below.)

(2) William Ludwig, married Magdalena Sibylla, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Died 1677. (See p. 19)

(a) Eberhard Ludwig. Born 1676 (SBG p.277) Duke of Wurtemberg, 1693. Died 1733. (See p. 19)

14. Frederick Charles, married Eleanor Juliana, daughter of the Margrave of Anspach. Duke of Wurtemberg. Died 1698.

15. Charles Alexander, married Mary Augusta, daughter of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. Duke of Wurtemberg. Died 1737. (See p. 19)

(1) Charles Eugene. Duke of Wurtemberg, 1737. Died 1793.

(2) Ludwig Eugene. Duke of Wurtemberg. Died 1795.

(3) Frederick Eugene. (See #16 below.)

16. Frederick Eugene, married Frederica Dorothea, daughter of the Margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt. Duke of Wurtemberg and of Montbéliard, in 1795. Died 1797. (See p. 19)

(1) Frederick I, married Augusta, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick. King of Wurtemberg, 1804. Died 1816.

(a) William I. King of Wurtemberg. Died 1864.

Charles I. King of Wurtemberg. Died 1871.

(b) Paul. Died 1852.

Frederick. Died 1870.

William II. King of Wurtemberg.

(2) Ludwig. (See #17 below.)

17. Ludwig, married Henrietta, daughter of Prince Charles of Nassau-Weilburg. Died 1817.

18. Alexander, married Claudine, Countess of Rhedey and Countess of Hohenstein,

who died in 1841. Died 1885.

19. Francis, first Duke of Teck, married Princess Mary of Cambridge, who died in 1897. Died 1900.
    (1) Princess Mary was born May 26, 1867. (See #20 below.)
    (2) Prince Adolphus, second Duke of Teck, born Aug. 13, 1868.
    (3) Prince Francis. Born Jan. 9, 1870; died Oct. 22, 1910.
    (4) Prince Alexander. Born April 14, 1874.

20. Princess MARY, was first engaged to Prince Edward, (son of Edward VII, king of England) but he died in 1891 before the wedding could take place. She was later married to his brother George, Duke of York, July 6, 1893, who became King George V, when his father King Edward VII died May 6, 1910. George V died Jan. 20, 1936, but the Queen Mary lived until March 23, 1953. Their children were:
    (1) Edward, born June 23, 1894. He became king, as Edward VIII, but never received the crown. He abdicated in December 1936, and became the Duke of Windsor and husband of the divorcee, Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson, of Baltimore, Maryland.
    (2) Albert, born Dec. 14, 1895. Became king, as George VI, following the abdication of his brother Edward VIII. Died 1952. His children were the present Queen Elizabeth II, born 1926, and Princess Margaret, born in 1930.
    (3) Princess Mary, born April 27, 1897.
    (4) Henry, Duke of Gloucester, born March 31, 1900.
    (5) George, Duke of Kent, (1902-1942). Killed in airplane accident during World War II.
    (6) John, (1905-1919).
    (SBG, pp. 308-310; Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, March 25, 1953)

Queen Mary and King George V in 1932


Pirmasens
Landau
Metz
Bergzabern
Wissembourg
ALSACE
Lauterburg
Hagenau
Brumatt
Nancy
Strassbourg
Kehl
Vogesen
Rastatt
Baden-Baden
Buhl
Appenweier
Lohr
Colmar
Guebwiller
MONBÉLIARD
Thann
Mulhouse
Belfort
Altkirch
Monbéliard
Basel
Lörrach
Freiburg
Muhlheim
Badenweiler
Kandern
Todtmoos
St Blasien
Titisee
Feldberg
Neustadt
Lenzkirch
Bernau
Schluchsee
Höchenschwand
Triberg
Schönwald
Villingen
Bad Durrheim
Tuttlingen
Donaueschingen
Schaffhausen
Waldshut
Tiengen
Schwarzwald
RHINE
Langenbrücken
Bruchsal
Karlsruhe
Bretten
Maulbronn
Ettlingen
Thomashof
Pforzheim
Herrenalb
Schömberg
Bad Liebenzell
Hirsau
Calw
Teinach
Freudenstadt
SWABIA
Alpirsbach
Oberndorf
Rottweil
Balingen
Hechingen
Hohenzollern
Bad Wimpfen
Heilbronn
Lauffen
Besigheim
Marbach
Ludwigsburg
Stuttgart
Esslingen
Boblingen
Waldenbuch
Herrenberg
Bebenhausen
Tübingen
NECKAR
Reutlingen
Gammertingen
Ebingen
Zwiefalten
Sigmaringen
Ehringen
Ulm
DONAU
Alb
Schwäbische
Ludwigshafen
Überlingen
Konstanz
Meersburg
Friedrichshafen
Romanshorn
Lindau
Weiler
Bühl
Rorschach
St Gallen
Winterthur
Ohringen
Schwäbisch Hall
Backnang
Minnenden
Waiblingen
Lorch
Schwäbisch Gmünd
Hohen-Rechberg
Göppingen
Hohenstauffen
Weissenstein
Salach
Kirchheim-Teck
Boll
Nürtingen
Owen
Teck
Lenningen
Geislingen
Ditzenbach
Wiessensteig
Hohenneuffen
Urach
Lalchingen
Blaubeuren
Munsingen
Schelkingen
Biberach
Buchau
Saalgau
Schussenried
Memmingen
Waldsee
Weingarten
Ravensburg
Tettnang
TECK
GERMANY
WÜRTEMBERG

Duke Eberhard with the Beard (Dec. 11, 1445 - Feb. 24, 1496).
Statue at Stuttgart. (See pp. 17-18; Cp. SBG, pp. 193-194).

Piece of 16th Century Stained-Glass
(1583)

The arms quartered are:

1. Wurtemburg
   (Three stags' horns)

2. Teck
   (The lozenges)

3. The Imperial Banner
   (The Spread Eagle)

4. Montbéliard
   (Two Fish dos-a-dos)

Swabia
(Three lions passant)
impaled with the Coat of Wurtemburg.

(See pp. 13, 24; Cp. SBG, pp. 21, 48, 196, 234, 289.)

COATS OF ARMS OF THE EBERHARDT AND EBERHART FAMILIES
("Armorial General," Pl. CCIL, by Reitstap)

1. Wurtemberg Eberhardt

2. Swiss Eberhart

Description:

1. On a dark background, the golden-colored head and neck of a Wild Boar, torn from the body.

2. On a blue bordered shield, a golden-colored Wild Boar, in erect attacking position, standing on a green plot of ground.
(See paragraph next to the last one on page 3.)

"Out of the Middle Ages and down through the centuries to the world of today comes the proud custom and the romantic tradition of the ancestral coat of arms. Devised in remote days of chivalry, borne by armed knights in tournaments and on ancient battlefields, cherished by illustrious forebears of ages past, and handed down from generation to generation as a sacred emblem of family honor, the coat of arms is an object of pride and distinction for its possessor today and an heirloom which generations of his decendants will treasure.

Heraldry was introduced into America by the first settlers, many of whom, younger sons of the nobility or the gentry, brought with them from England or the Continent their hereditary coats of arms.

The thoughtful American of today takes sincere pride in a long line of distinguished descent and in the heraldic emblems which testify to the bravery, the achievement, and the honor of his forebears."

(MRB)

JOHN ADAM EBERHART

Part II

His American Posterity

THE EBERHARTS IN AMERICA

"I will now leave the Eberhards of Germany and come to America. And here we find hundreds of them, scattered all over the land, though not all spelling the name alike, yet claiming to belong to some of the tribal forefathers and families who came from Germany at some time previous. From the best information I can get on this subject, I believe that the original name was Eberhardt, but changes have been made both in Germany and in this country. Some have dropped off the 't,' and others the 'd,' and still others, to 'anglosize it, and make it more euphonious,' as they say, have dropped out the 'b' and put in a 'v' which I think a mistake. In our family we have adopted Eberhart." (UE, p.37)

The only definite record that the four men whose history will now be told were really full brothers, and that they all were sons of John Adam Eberhart, is found on page 167 of the History of the Eberharts written by Rev. Uriah Eberhart, but his statements are clear and apparently derived from reliable sources. (Note the quotation given on page 21 of this present sketch.) There are certain obscurities, however. It will be noted later that another writer states that he knew nothing of the parentage of George Eberhart, but that he was born at Klatte, Wurtemberg, German in 1732. The inscription on the gravestone of Andrew Eberhart indicates that he was born in that same year; furthermore George is referred to as the youngest son, and yet the date of the birth of Adolphus is given as 1760. These evident discrepancies are left without satisfactory explanation, but further research may clear them up. The descendants of these men are traced as far as has been possible from the incomplete information that I have obtained. During the intervening years these descendants have naturally scattered, especially to the western States, and several new generations have arisen to take the place of the older generations that have passed away. It would be an endless task to trace all of these down to the present time, even though it would be highly desirable to have such a record. The best that I can do in very many cases is simply to transcribe (in the past tense) the record as given by Rev. Uriah Eberhart in his History in 1890. It may be that many, into whose hands this Sketch of mine will come, will be able to proceed from the account thus given and bring their own particular family records up to date.

Vital statistics are of course subject to constant change. "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh" (Eccl. 1:4).

OH! WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven,
The sinner, who dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flower and the weed,
That wither away, to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that hath often been told.

For we are the same that our fathers have been,
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream, and feel the same sun
And run the same course that our fathers have run.

ANDREW EBERHART (1732-1799)

ANDREW EBERHART is the first named in the foregoing list of the four sons of John Adam Eberhart who emigrated to America. The name of "Andreas Eberhart" is sixth in the list of passengers "from Wurtemberg, Westphalia, and the Palatinate" who sailed on the Ship Banister from Amsterdam in Holland, but last from Cowes in England, in command of Captain John Doyle, and were registered at the State House in Philadelphia under date of Monday, Oct. 21, 1754. (S&H, Vol. II, List 225 C, p. 739; See also Vol. I, p. 647.) He first settled in Sherman's Valley, Cumberland County (which then included much more territory than at present), in Pennsylvania. (UE, p. 168) He moved from there to Washington County, apparently about the year 1794, and purchased a farm of 400 acres, known as "Virgin Dove" adjacent to Augusta Town on the southern border of what is now the town of Washington. Virginia Court was sometimes held here, and this farm had been surveyed in pursuance of a Virginia Certificate, Nov. 13, 1785, and patented to Reason Virgin, Mar. 2, 1786. Reason Virgin served for several years as a Virginia sheriff, and during the Revolutionary War served in the Virginia militia. The boundary dispute between Virginia and Pennsylvania was not finally and completely settled until the Mason-Dixon line was extended westward to the present southwestern corner of Greene County, Pennsylvania.

The deed for the "Virgin Dove" property (recorded at the Washington Court House) is dated Oct. 10, 1795, and indicates that Andrew Eberhart purchased it from Samuel and Martha Dickey and the price paid was 1075 "pounds." (Deed Book, 1 Q, p. 211). This property is located on the west side of the Prosperity Road (Highway Route 18) opposite No. 4 Water Dam. When the compiler of this Sketch discovered this location during the summer of 1940, two brothers by the name of McKennan were living there. One of these brothers showed an old gravestone which had been stored in an outbuilding. This stone was broken into two pieces but the inscription it bore was still discernible, viz.:

"In memory of Andrew Eberhart, who departed this life the 4th day of August, 1799, aged 67 years.

Remember man as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I.
As I am now so must you bee,
Prepare for death and follow me."

This gravestone originally stood underneath an oak tree a little to the west of the farmhouse. Several other persons were buried at the same spot but all markers have now disappeared. It will be observed from the foregoing record that the years of the birth and death of Andrew Eberhart correspond to those of George Washington.

The will of Andrew Eberhart, "being in poor state of health," was dated June 14, 1798, and registered, Aug. 13, 1799. The signature in German script reads: "Andreas Eberhart," and witnesses were Robert Stockton, Jr., Matthias Pearson, Daniel Porter, and Samuel Clarke, Register. The will bequeathes "To my loving wife Cathron Elizabeth Everhart, one third of my lands, the whole of my stock, to wit: horses, cows, sheep, and hogs, and the whole of my housel furniture dureing her life." "After sale to be equally divided between the whole of my children, to wit: Adam Eberhart, John Eberhart, Elizabeth Eberhart, Mary Parson, Margret Eberhart, Esther Eberhart. And as to my daughter Cathron Thomas, her share to go to her two children, Sarah Thomas and Alexander Thomas, when they come to age. My friend, James Wilson, and my son, John Eberhart to be executors." (Will Book I, pp. 383-385).

A deed dated June 10, 1801 records that 300 acres of the farm were sold to Hugh Sproul, Adam Eberhart, David Hamilton, and Charles Norris for the sum of $3000. (Deed Book, 1 S, p.362)

The first wife of Andrew Eberhart was a sister of General Hugh Mercer, of Revolutionary fame, and from whom Mercer County in West Virginia took its name.

The eight children of Andrew Eberhart were:

1. Adam Eberhart, born March 9, 1765. In his later years he lived at or near Portsmouth, Ohio. He is said to have raised a large family of children.
2. John Eberhart, born May 9, 1766. He settled in Beaver County in 1804, and was a wagon-maker by trade. Bausman's "History of Beaver County" indicates that in 1814 he was the owner of one of the "outlots" of the borough of Beaver. He died Nov. 9, 1831. His descendants are traced further in this account. (UE, p. 168).
3. Elizabeth Eberhart, born Oct. 4, 1768, was married to Frederick Ira.
4. Samuel Eberhart, born Dec. 5, 1770. Evidently died before his father, as he is not named in the will which included "the whole of my children."
5. Catherine Eberhart (date of birth not known) also must have died before her father, since his will provedes only for her two children, Sarah and Alexander Thomas.
6. Mary Eberhart, born July 1, 1775, was married to Matthias Pearson, whose "mark" is given as one of the three witnesses of the will of Andrew Eberhart.
7. Margaret Eberhart, born Apr. 2, 1781, was married to William Rhodes.
8. Esther (or Hester), was born Feb. 1, 1784, married a Mr. Hickey.

Children of John Eberhart, second son of Andrew Eberhart, were:

1. John Eberhart, Jr., born in Cumberland County, June 28, 1793. He was married to Sarah Power of Beaver County in 1818. She died in 1831 at the age of thirty-two. He was a cabinet-maker by trade. He died at Washington, Pa., on Feb. 19, 1858, and is buried in the Washington Cemetery. (Section C; Lot 28). His daughter, Eleanor Matilda, and three of her young children are also buried on the same lot.
2. Emily Eberhart was married to Jonathan Hayes.
3. Margaret Eberhart was married to Robert Mattison.
4. Eliza Eberhart was married to John Gibson.
5. Julia Ann Eberhart was married to Hillery Hoskins.
6. Abigail Eberhart was married to a Mr. Hamilton.
7. Eleanor Eberhart was married to a Mr. Jeffereys.
8. Andrew Eberhart was married to Catherine Kelley. (UE, p. 171)

Children of John Eberhart, Jr., son of John Eberhart, Sr., were:

1. Rev. Wilford Avery Power Eberhart was born April 12, 1819, in Beaver County, Pa. When young he learned the tailor trade, but soon quit the business and attended school, where he made surveying and engineering a specialty. This profession he followed for twenty-three years. In 1856 he was admitted as a member of the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and served in the ministry until Sept. 1, 1861, when he was chosen Chaplain of the First Pennsylvania light artillery. In 1862 he was obliged to resign on account of disease contracted in the service, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He was married April 11, 1843, to Mary Brownlee of Steubenville, Ohio, who died June 10, 1857. He was married the second time Jan. 3, 1860, to Harriet Mason of Crawford County, Pa., who departed this life Nov. 10, 1881. He moved from Pennsylvania to Iowa in 1871. He supplied in the regular pastorate of the Upper Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Liscomb, Cedar Falls circuit and Union charges. He was also county surveyor of Hardin County

for several years. His children were:

(1) Albert Gallatin Eberhart, born Dec. 10, 1860, at Pierpont, Ashtabula County, Ohio, and later lived at Woonsocket, South Dakota.

(2) William Malvern Eberhart, born Oct. 25, 1862, in South Shenango, Crawford County, Pa. Lived at Aurora, Ill.

(3) Frederick Waddle Eberhart, born July 10, 1864, at South Shenango, Crawford County, Pa. Lived at Union, Hardin County, Iowa.

(4) Justin Avery Eberhart, born Apr. 28, 1867, in Springboro, Crawford County, Pa. Married Nellie Whitesell of Iowa City and lived there. They had one son, Wilford J. Eberhart.

(5) Rev. Harry Pearl Eberhart was born May 9, 1869, in Conneautville, Crawford County, Pa. He was married to Belle Agnes Baker of Woonsocket, South Dakota, Sept. 9, 1891. Fifty years later they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Flandreau, S. D., at which time a booklet entitled "50 Years Together" was published. The photograph on the inside front cover of this booklet calls to mind a facetious definition of the generic word "man," viz.: "Man embraces woman!" From the facts stated in this booklet, we construct this story: "At the time of their marriage, he was operating a barbershop at Woonsocket, and she was a deputy clerk of courts of Sanborn County. He had come to Union, Iowa, when about five years old with his parents, and when eleven years old his mother died and he went to live with an aunt at Hampton, Iowa. When he was nineteen he came to Woonsocket at the request of an older brother, who owned a barbershop there, and began to learn the barber trade. Later he bought his brother's interest in the shop and operated it until he entered the ministry. His ministerial career began in an unusual way. One Sunday afternoon in December 1894, Mrs. Eberhart was reading 'The Northwestern Christian Advocate and came across a 'want ad' by Dr. W. H. Jordan advertising for a young preacher for a charge on the old Sioux Falls District. She said to him, 'Harry, here's your chance!' He answered the ad at once, and after considerable waiting was appointed to the East Sioux Falls Circuit, and stationed at Garretson. On Thursday Feb. 14th, a barber; about 12 o'clock that night sold his barbershop; Friday at 9:15 o'clock on the train for Sioux Falls to get his instructions from Dr. Jordan; Saturday drove horse and buggy to Garretson, and on Sunday Feb. 17th, 1895, began the work of an itinerant Methodist preacher. This work he followed without a break for forty-five years, and quit only when his health broke two years ago. His entire ministry of forty-five years was spent on what is known as the old Sioux Falls District, with the exception of six years at Arlington. He was Assistant Secretary of Dakota Conference for eight years, and Secretary for ten years.

Following his first appointment at Garretson, he served these churches (dating in each case from Conference time in October): Egan-Colman, 1895-1898; Hudson-Fairview, 1898-1900; Lennox-Davis, 1900-1904; Gayvill-Volin, 1904-1910; Parker, 1910-1914; Yankton, 1914-1917; Sioux Falls, East Side, 1917-1922; Arlington, 1922-1928; Flandreau, 1928-1939.

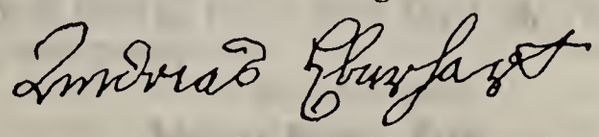
Because of failing health, he retired from active church work in October, 1939; bought a little 'tumble-down-shack' (not in Athlone but)

in Flandreau, and fixed it up and beautified it beyond their fondest dream; put the distinctive sign, 'DUNMOVIN' over the door, and there you will find them today enjoying the few days of retirement before they will make their final move to 'that City whose builder and maker is God'." (The compiler of this Sketch has special reasons for appreciation of this story of a brother minister of the Gospel.)

Of their seven children, only three were living at the time of their Golden Anniversary in 1941. These were Mrs. Earl L. Horton of Sioux Falls, S. D., Fred G. of Ogden, Utah, and John G. of New Orleans, La. I have no later information concerning any one of this family.

2. Albert Gallatin Eberhart, second son of John Eberhart, Jr., was born Jan. 25, 1821, at Beaver, Pa., and died at Conneautville, Pa., in March 1879. He left three sons and three daughters:
   (1) James Eberhart, lived at Conneautville.
   (2) A. G. Eberhart, Jr.
   (3) Edward Eberhart, lived at Sioux Rapids, South Dakota.
3. Emiline Elizabeth Eberhart was born Sept. 25, 1823, at Beaver Pa. She married James Morton and lived at Youngstown, Ohio.
4. Eleanor Matilda Eberhart was born July 7, 1826, at Beaver, Pa. She married James M. House. She was "landlady" of the Monongahela House at Brownsville, Pa., in 1890. Died Mar. 7, 1891, and was buried in Washington Cemetery (See p. 30, #1).
5. Gilbert Leander Eberhart was born Jan. 15, 1830, at Beaver, Pa. Among his other studies he took a course in law, preparing himself for the legal profession, but when the War of the Rebellion broke out, he entered the United States service in response to the "three-months call," and afterward served as lieutenant in the Eighth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves, until the close of the war. He was admitted to the Beaver County bar in 1870, and opened a law office at New Brighton. He was also editor of the Beaver Falls Tribune. He was married to Maria Smith, daughter of Dr. Peter Smith of San Francisco, Calif. Their daughter, Georgiana, was married to Dr. McConnell of New Brighton. She died July 19, 1939. Their daughter, Mrs. Florence M. Ballard, is living at 1401 Third Avenue, New Brighton, at the time this is being written. (UE, pp. 169-171).

Facsimile of Andrew Eberhart's signature to his will, dated June 14, 1798. See Page 28.



A hand-writing expert would probably agree that this was written by the same man that signed the passenger list of the Ship Banister, dated October 21, 1754. See page 28.

(Compare S&H, Vol. II, p. 739; Vol. I, 647).

GEORGE EBERHART (FREY) (1732-1806)

"GEORGE EBERHART, youngest son of John Adam Eberhart, Duke of Elsass, Germany, came to this country, landing at Philadelphia when eighteen years of age. He left Germany without a passport, probably because his father was opposed to his coming. Having some money he bought a lot of goods and started in search of his brothers, selling his goods by the way. He aimed for Fort Harris, now Harrisburg, but landed forty miles above at Fort Halifax, where the commander of the fort had him arrested, accusing him of having run away from his master, supposing he had been bound to some one to pay his passage over, as he had no passport to show. For some time he could not understand why he was held a prisoner, but when it was explained to him by a man that understood German, he very vehemently cried out, 'Ach nein, Ich bin frei! Ich bin frei!' They thought he meant that his name was Frey, and as there was nothing against him, they let him go, but he was called George Frey from that day and he finally accepted the name. He was married but had no children. By the time he got to be an old man he had amassed a large fortune, which he left by will to the Lutheran Church to endow a school for poor children at Middletown, Pa., where he died. The school is still flourishing. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and no doubt a noble, good, Christian man." (UE, p. 172)

Having read the preceding account of George Eberhart (or Frey), the compiler of this record on July 30, 1941 visited Middletown in order to obtain further information. Records in the possession of Mr. Edward L. Croll, 53 W. Main Street at that time, show that George Frey was one among several men who planned the erection of the first Lutheran Church there. This old church building is still standing. It is constructed of stone and above the doorway is the inscription: "Sant Peters Kierch, 1767." A newspaper clipping dated June 23, 1905, shows a picture of "George (Everhart) Frey's Residence, Erected prior to 1768 by George Frey, and now the home of Wm. A. Croll, Principal of Emaus Orphan Home." A printed booklet containing the detailed provisions of George Frey's will stipulates that the boys who should become residents at the Orphans' Home which he established were to be taught the Lutheran faith and the girls were to be taught "spinning." An order of Court was necessary later in order to change the latter provision to "sewing." A grandfather's clock bearing the date 1768, which belonged to George Frey, stood in the front hallway of the Orphanage and was still keeping good time. This Orphanage is located at the northern edge of Middletown. In one corner of the grounds surrounding it stands a monument bearing these inscriptions:

"George Frey, Founder of Emaus Orphan House, Born Mar. 1, 1732. Wirtemberg, Germany. Died May 13, 1806, Aged 74 years, 2 months, and 13 days."

"Catherine, wife of George Frey, Born April 10, 1731, Died Jan'y 17, 1820, Aged 89 years, 5 months, and 7 days."

Erected 1860

Mercer Brown, Princ.

Benjamin Jordan, Daniel Kendig, Jno. Jos. Walborn, John Croll. Trustees."

An error in calculating the age of Catherine Frey will be observed. The question concerning the date of George Frey's birth has already been mentioned. (See p. 26.)

In July, 1905, Middletown celebrated its Sesqui-Centennial; a paper entitled "GEORGE FREY, Founder of Emaus Orphan Home, by John Croll, Tutor" was prepared for that occasion. The writer, since deceased, was a brother of Edward L. Croll, already referred to. Portions of this paper are here given:

"During these glad days Middletown is doing honor to herself and has been for some time more or less vociferously calling on her friends and neighbors to aid her in this agreeable, if somewhat self-centering task. She reminds herself and them that she is 150 years old, that she is the oldest town in Dauphin County.

If in the history of Middletown there are any reasons for this celebration, any actors in its past stirring time, any deeds of theirs worth recalling, George Frey must stand among them and the narrative of his work be listened to. One hundred and seventy-three years have passed since his birth; a century, less one year, since his death. This Sesqui-Centennial of Middletown will have accomplished something if it leads to a proper appreciation of this man and the worth of the work he did and is still doing for Middletown and the world.

Little has been left on record concerning his life; much may have been effaced, for during more than a quarter of a century after his death, when much could have been ascertained and preserved, efforts the most strenuous were put forth to discredit him, to undo his work and plunder his estate.

He was born in the town of Klatte (or Glatte), in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, in the year 1732. Of his parentage I have learned nothing. Whether he came to this country alone is not stated. That he was poor, perhaps wretchedly so, a 'redemptioner' and ignorant of the English language is generally known, and about all that is known of him at his coming.

Many German immigrants at this time, deceived and defrauded by agents interested in their coming, had had ample means for all that they had contemplated, but found themselves in this land of the free as redemptioners. Children were bound out for a term of years or until of age; and older persons were sold for as long as ten years, but later for only four years, to pay their passage. Frey was a redemptioner and poor, and to pay his passage from Germany was sold to a Lancaster County farmer. Such a life doubtless was a hard one, but if we may judge from his subsequent activity, he did not run away from work, but from this man he ran away and came to Middletown. Frey emigrated between 1745 and 1750, we are told,--a boy between 13 and 18 years of age. Of this we do not know definitely nor of the length of his service with his Lancaster County master.

At the age of 22 or possibly less, that being 1754 or earlier as the case may be, we first locate Frey in Middletown. George Fisher, the founder of Middletown, employed him on his farm; it has been said, purchased his time from the Lancaster County farmer and at its expiration paid him $6.00 per month and his board. The narrative of the second George Fisher, who tells of this period of Frey's life, reads in fact as if Frey might have been living in this section before the founder; but at any rate, with him he lived, we are told, for some years until he had saved a little fund. But his ambition looked beyond the plow and, investing his money in a stock of trinkets and finery and other articles for Indian traffic, he mounted his pack and started for the Susquehanna.

Then followed the most familiar incident of his career; his arrest by the soldiers of Fort Hunter above Harrisburg as a runaway redemptioner. Iterating and reiterating in German which they did not understand, 'Ich bin frei; Ich bin frei', he convinced the soldiers of his right to regulate his own movements and baptized himself anew. For henceforth he was FREY. This was the beginning of his business life and not later than 1762 or 1764, perhaps much earlier. That was not the time of large department stores or mercantile trusts. His stock need not be large and costly; it must be curtailed to meet the strength of his back. But he has no rent, taxes, or other modern expenses to

pay and consequently his profits are large. How long he travelled the frontier and among the Indian villages with his pack on his back, we do not know. He was successfull in his ventures but he was accumulating capital with which to stock his first store in Middletown, and that would require time.

A historian says he was trading in 1764. If by trading is meant as a peddler among the farmers and Indians, he was keeping store a very little later. His 'Ledger A' is missing but 'Ledger B' has accounts dated 1766. This same authority says that in 1766, or at 34 years of age, "he appears as the owner of the mill and whatever rights then attached." Certain it is that his property now begins to appear. A year later he was a member of the building committee of the old St. Peter's Church and furnished his own money on at least one occasion when they needed it. Before he was 36 years old he had built the large and, for those times, handsome brownstone house on East Main Street in which the Principal of the Emaus Orphan Home now resides and was there keeping a store and tavern.

Dr. Egle, the author of the History of Dauphin County, states that the expression 'the nigger's in the woodpile' was first uttered in this store-room. A coroner's jury which met there the 4th day of March, 1768, fixes the time. The said 'nigger', a slave of Col. Burd of Tinian (the Ulrich or Mumma farm west of town) was chased out of the woodpile and driven to his master's home. There he stabbed to death a man, Cowan, one of his pursuers who had approached him too closely. The store, therefore, must have been built some considerable time previous to March 4, 1768. The store, the murder, the coroner's jury, the time are facts--whether this is the origin of the familiar expression or not.

The business done here and at his mill, still known as Frey's mill, during the succeeding years was very large. Almost everything conceivable as in existence at that time appears to have been handled by him. I open his letter book at a single place and before me I see being ordered: Bibles of different editions, Psalters, prayerbooks, broad-cloth, lamp-oil, molasses, tin-cups, coffee-pots, straw-knives, coffee-mills, pocket looking-glasses, madder German steel, scarf buttons, metal buttons, stamped cotton handkerchiefs of good and gay colors, etc. He imported into Middletown 'the best genuine West India rum' and 'good wine'. He exported whiskey evidently of Middletown manufacture (could it have been Highspire?). In one letter he is informing his correspondent that he has 1500 gallons of it which he wishes to send as soon as possible. He watched the markets and at one time 'desired to purchase 500 pounds of best coffee, if you think the price will go higher.' Orders covering more than a large page are frequent; to be shipped 'by first good opportunity.' The Conestoga wagon is his freight train and the state of the roads and the state of the weather regulates the shipments. The wagoner is his freight agent, and his agent as well, through whom to draw on debtors and to make payments. The mail and acquaintances are also used in this latter service. We read, 'the bearer, Valentine Hummel, will deliver you a roll containing 36 French crowns, which please to pass to my Cr.' Of his account books some are missing but his seven Ledgers at hand are lettered in order B, D, E, F, G, H, K, covering operations from 1766 to 1805. There are two series of Day Books numbered as high as 16 (some missing) embracing the years 1770 to 1801. There is a beautifully kept Journal for 1782-1791, and other books. All are carefully kept, the latter very neatly kept, indicating a trained bookkeeper. He appeared to be prompt in remitting and urgent in collecting, using the courts frequently. Evidently he was a business man in the exact and even modern sense of the word. Of his pre-eminence in the business world we now

hear. In a list of taxables in Middletown in 1782, 'the highest valuation is that of George Frey', when he was 50 years old.

Historian Hutchison tells us, 'He rebuilt and enlarged the mill, increasing its capacity and making it the largest in Pennsylvania, if not in the United States; extending his race, making it a mile and a half in length and constructed the present dam across the Swatara above the Iron Mine Run.' John Penn, a grandson of William Penn, on April 14, 1788 visited Mr. Frey, carrying to him a letter from Mr. D. Clymer of Philadelphia. Of this visit he writes: 'Before my departure Mr. Frey showed me his excellent mill and still more extraordinary mill stream running from one part of the Swatara for above a mile till it rejoins it at its mouth. It was cut by himself with great expense and trouble and is the only work of its kind in Pennsylvania. Middletown is in a situation as beautiful as it is adapted to trade, and already of respectable size.' (Egle, p.299). In 1789 Captain Alex Graydon, the first prothonotary of Dauphin County, writing to Morse, the geographer, in description of Dauphin County, thus refers to Mr. Frey and his mill: 'I cannot omit a grist-mill within a mile of Middletown seated very advantageously on the Swatara and about a half a mile from the mouth of it. It is a very large and handsome building, has four pairs of stones and is perhaps in every respect on of the most complete in Pennsylvania. But what is perhaps more deserving of attention is the 'race', a canal from 20 to 30 feet in breadth and carried with such a degree of boldness to a length of 475 perches through rocks and hills and every obstacle which occurred in its course as cannot fail to excite a very high idea of the enterprising spirit and persevering industry of Mr. George Frey, the undertaker and owner.' (Egle, p.113). Here we have the pride and idol of the 20th century--the enterprising, successful business man.

A celebrated French traveler, Duke de la Rochefocauld Liancourt, speaks of Mr. Frey's error in the matter of dividing Lancaster County and locating the county town of the new Dauphin County. That he worked in a quiet way to have Middletown receive this honor, soliciting the influence of his business acquaintances for the benefit of his town, is known; but his name does not appear in the petitions presented to the Assembly of the State. His error doubtless consisted in not offering his own property for the general good of the community in the same liberal manner in which his rival, Mr. Harris, did. But there may be force in the suggestion that Mr. Harris, 'having Mr. Whitehill, Mr. McClay, and Mr. Work, who are all related to him, in the House, he will undoubtedly have a strong part of the Assembly of his opinions.' So it proved and John Harris's town (Harrisburg) became the County town.

Frey was married and his wife was older than he. He had no children. Here we are sure of the motive that animated his life, at least his later life. Some years prior to his death he determined to found an institution, not alone for the education but for the maintenance of orphan children; and he began to work towards its accomplishment during his own lifetime. He evidently in whole supported a German school for he directs in his will that it be continued until the larger institution be perfected. He began the erection of a building as a nucleus around which others should grow, but the conception had not reached its full development in his mind, and time was needed. This would appear from the character of his will, which is long, but, dealing with this one bequest, is specific, minutely going into details of conduct and management which in many cases the changes of time have rendered impracticable at the present. It was executed only on the day before his death. He died May 13, 1806, aged 74 years, 2 months, 13 days. For the accomplishment of his design, he left an estate of over

900 acres of land, his valuable mill and water power, besides ground rents, houses and personal effects, and $27,000 in money alone. The institution for which he thus liberally provided, which was so dear to him, and to which he devoted so much thought, is the Emaus Orphan Home of Middletown, Pa. 'They call their lands by their own names', an ancient writer has said (Ps. 49:11). Frey commemorated a beautiful scene in the life of the Savior. That his money was squandered, that almost fifty years passed before a respectable beginning was made in the work of caring for orphan children, that it has since been circumscribed and dwarfed can only be regretted.

Let it be remembered that 'this institution was the first of its kind in this country.' As we cast our eyes over the vast and ever increasing number of orphanages, hospitals, asylums of various kinds, schools and colleges, the offerings of individual and collective charity, can we not see that this must be a great man who walks so far to the front of the noble procession of this country's benefactors? He stands out a unique figure in Middletown and Dauphin County even to this day.

Frey had no children and if he judged his legal heirs unworthy, his judgment has been grimly vindicated. To depart from the beaten path has ever been deemed reprehensible, and George Frey's motives have been impugned and his life and character traduced. But I can fancy that there came to him, in his early career, a vision of high things which did not depart from him. As he trudged along that mountain road with his pack on his back, he is arrested by the King's soldiers; his toil for years, his sufferings seem about to be renewed, the strength of body and mind which afterward so signally asserted themselves are about to be subjected to the will of another, and with a mighty cry he exclaims, 'Ich bin frei; Ich bin frei.' He may have been Everhardt before; he is "frei" (free) now; and "frei" (Frey) he ever afterwards remained, a free man, his own master, with a mission before him, a no mean destiny to accomplish.

If we were to search the records of that ancient town of Klatte in Wurtemburg, we would find no mention of the birth or emigration of George Frey. And if in later times, attracted by the clink of gold, some of his lineage had traced his footsteps to the town of his adoption, on few if any records would they have found the name George Everhardt. On his oldest Ledger is written: 'George Frey - his book.' 'G. Frey' is on the outside of his other and last books. Contemporary writers speak of George Frey. 'In the name of God, Amen: I, George Frey,' begins his will and that is the subscription to this document. And as this word convinved his captors of his right to individual freedom, so it has brought freedom from anxiety and soul-depressing care to many a mother's heart, and opened a way to independence and helpfulness to many a child with his or her own way to make in the world.

Almost a century and three-quarters have passed since his life began, but if life is doing, its end has not yet come. The childless man can say and continue to say of the little ones whom he has succored, 'Behold I and the children whom God has given me.' (Heb. 2:13). Who of her citizens has honored Middletown more than George Frey?"

The compiler of this present sketch sought further information from Edward L. Croll concerning certain statements made in the preceding paper written by his brother John Croll. For example: "During more than a quarter of a century after his death, efforts the most strenuous were put forth to discredit him, to undo his work and plunder his estate. ...His money was squandered, and almost fifty years passed before a respectable beginning was made in the work of caring for orphan children. ...Frey had no children and if he judged his legal heirs unworthy, his judgment has been grimly vindicated." I quote a part of Mr. Croll's letter, dated Aug. 24, 1942, in reply to my

inquiries: "From Hutchinson's 'Chronicles of Middletown' quote, 'Notwithstanding the fact the will of Mr. Frey had been tried and established on a feigned issue, the children of a deceased brother, encouraged to believe that the will could not be carried into effect, and that eventually they must recover, ventured to get the estate into their possession by a suit.' But no names are given. Christian Spayd a nephew was Principal and in 1826, claimed one fourth of it. Much litigation and loose management ensued for some years, and on the 25th of May 1829 the Supreme Court appointed auditors. Nov. 30, 1830 the Report was rejected and Cassel (Principal, 1806-1814) and Spayd (1814-1835) were severely reprimanded. ...I have not been able to find any names of relatives and the Court Records of that period would have to be searched to get them."

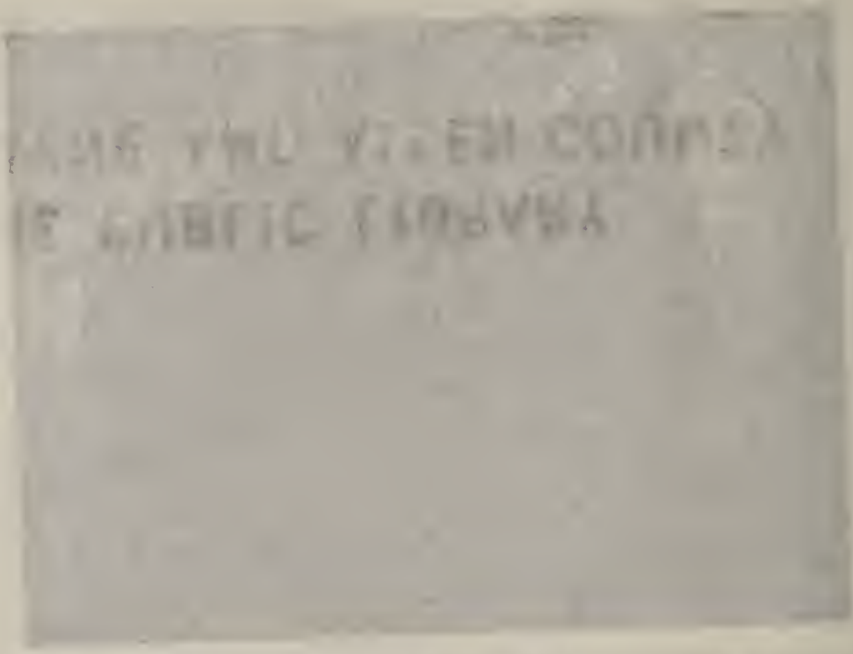
The "nephew" mentioned was evidently a nephew of Frey's wife. The "deceased brother" must have been either Martin L. Eberhart, who died at Frederick, Maryland, in 1792, or Andrew Eberhart, who died at Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1799. My efforts to ascertain the identity of persons involved in this matter have thus far had no success.

George (Everhart) Frey's Residence. Erected prior to 1768 by George Frey, and now the home of Wm. A. Croll, principal Emaus Orphan Home.

Sant Peters Kierch 1767
(See page 32)

Emaus Orphan Home, Middletown, Penna. (See page 32)

Tomb of George Frey, Middletown, Penna. (See page 32)



ADOLPHUS EBERHART (1760-1828)

ADOLPHUS EBERHART, son of John Adam Eberhart, Duke of Elsass, Germany, was born Jan. 4, 1760. He came to this country from Karlsruhe, Baden. He was evidently younger than his brother Martin L., since his name is given last in the list of four brothers who emigrated to America. "Adolph Eberhart served in the Revolutionary War as a private in the company designated at various times as Captain Jonathan Kinsey's and Lieutenant Conn's Company, 4th New Jersey Regiment, commanded by Colonel Ephraim Martin. He enlisted Jan. 21, 1777, at Burlington, for the war, was transferred in February, 1779, to a company designated at various times as Major Richard Howell's, Major John Ross', Captain Nathaniel Leonard's, 8th and 7th Company, 2d New Jersey Regiment, commanded by Colonel Israel Shreve, and his name last appears on the company muster roll for March, 1780, dated April 7, 1780, with remark: Command with Captain Bowman." (Letter from Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1940). "He fought under General Lafayette, and assisted in carrying him from the battlefield when he was severely wounded. He did not see him again until they met at the home of Albert Gallatin near New Geneva in 1825, when they embraced each other and wept for joy." (UE, p. 176).

After the war Adolphus Eberhart returned to his trade of glass-blowing, and after making some experiments in Baltimore with Thomas Johnson (first Governor of Maryland), he and his brother Martin and other friends went to Frederick, Maryland. Here they worked at the new Glass House established at New Bremen, a few miles from Frederick, by JOHN FREDERICK AMELUNG, a native of Bremen in Germany. A detailed historical account of this factory, written by Mr. E. Ralston Goldsborough, was published in Frederick newspapers, the "Daily News" of July 27 and the "Frederick Post" of August 5, 1940. We give here some extracts from Amelung's own account of this enterprise, which he published in 1787, and which are quoted by Rhea Mansfield Knittle in her book entitled "Early American Glass" (By permission of Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., Jan. 29, 1957; see "Foreword" on page 2 of this present Sketch): "In the beginning of the year 1784 a company was formed between some of the most capital houses in Bremen and the subscriber to establish a Glass-House in one of the most convenient parts of the United States of America; we got acquainted with Mr. Benjamin Crockett, from Baltimore, who was at the time in Bremen, and from what we learned from him, we chose this State for its establishment. ...After a tedious and disagreeable passage of sixteen weeks, I arrived with 68 hands, the last day of August 1784, in Baltimore. ...I had left an Agent behind, who arrived here, on the 22d of November following, with fourteen hands more...

My first occupation after my arrival was to look out for a place to establish the Glass-House. I have purchased an advantageously situated tract of land on Patowmack (Potomac) not far from the mouth of Monocasey (Monocacy) of two thousand one hundred acres. ... On this land I have erected all the necessary buildings for the manufactory as glass ovens for bottles, window and flint glass, and dwelling houses for one hundred and thirty-five living souls. ...I am now building another glass oven, as I expect in a few months more Glass Makers from Germany, having sent in October 1785, an Assistant there to engage and bring them over." (RMK, pp. 172-173).

"In addition to the eighty-two glass-makers who came over in 1784, and the others who arrived later, Amelung imported blacksmiths, bakers, shoemakers, tailors, teachers for the schools and for musical instruction, and a physician. Altogether there were from three to four hundred inhabitants of the New Bremen colony at the close of 1785.

Nothing was overlooked which would make for an ideal transplanted German community. But unfortunately these carefully planned idealized communal or industrial settlements seldom realize their promoters' expectations, and usually disappear after a brief period of disillusionment. Such was the fate of New Bremen." (RMK, p. 174).

"Such men as Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, John Adams, Charles Carroll, and Governor Mifflin were hopeful for the future of this industry. Writing to Thomas Jefferson, Washington remarked: 'A factory of glass is established upon a large scale on the Monocacy near Frederick in Maryland. I am informed that it will produce this year glass of various kinds to the amount of three thousand pounds.' It may be noted here that Amelung presented a glass service to Washington, journeying in person to Mount Vernon to deliver the gift. Two pieces of this set, large goblets of good flint-glass, were engraved with the Washington coat-of-arms. A number of pieces of Amelung's glass may be seen in the Masonic Lodge at Alexandria, Virginia, of which George Washington was the first Grand Master." (RMK, p. 176).

"Owing to a variety of circumstances, concerning the nature of which we can for the most part only conjecture, the New Bremen company found itself financially embarrassed after a few years of operation. ...In 1795, Amelung offered for sale the glass-works and two thousand acres of land 'with improvements,' including thirty dwellings, warehouses, stables, etc." (RMK, pp. 174, 175).

"Crushed by the failure of his dreams, John Frederick Amelung, whose ideals were far ahead of his time, moved his family to Baltimore, where he died suddenly on Nov. 20, 1798, at the age of fifty-nine." (ERG).

The George Washington Bi-centennial Commission placed a metal marker on U.S. Route 240, six miles south of Frederick, at its junction with a secondary road leading to the southwest, which indicates the way to the site of Amelung's early glass factory. The inscription on this marker reads: "AMELUNG GLASS WORKS. First glass manufactory in Maryland established by John Frederick Amelung of Bremen, Germany, in 1789. George Washington wrote enthusiastically about it to Thomas Jefferson." Note that, according to the foregoing evidence quoted in this Sketch, the date should be 1785 instead of 1789.

During the summer of 1942, the compiler of this Sketch followed the road indicated by an arrow on this marker to a point six-tenths of a mile beyond the Flint Hill Methodist Church, where we entered a farm gate and lane at our left which led to the Amelung Mansion, which had fallen into disuse but was still in fair condition at that time, and incidentally does bear the date "1789" in the brick-work of the south gable end. "Facing Bennett's Creek on the east, the brick house, two and a half stories high, rises above a series of terraces sloping to the creek. The type of architecture is a mixture of Georgian and Dutch peculiar to this part of Maryland. The central section contains twenty rooms and with the wings measured sixty feet long by forty feet wide. Throughout the house the woodwork was finely carved, especially that in the lavish ballroom on the second floor. Although stripped of much of its original hand-carved wood-work, the house still contains enough to give an idea of the care and patience of the German artisans who made it." (ERG).

From this point Sugar Loaf Mountain can plainly be seen. This mountain is 1280 feet high and is owned by Gordon Strong, a Chicago philanthropist. His rural retreat, Stronghold, and the marvelous view from the lookout point have made this mountain top a popular place for visitors during recent years.

The Amelung mansion also overlooks the former location of the glass-house, ovens,

warehouses, and stables of the factory on the bank of Bennett's Creek not far from the present village of Park Mills. (ERG).

Old records of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Frederick, Md., (now in the custody of the Maryland Historical Society, Park Avenue and Monument Street, Baltimore) contain an entry which states that "Adolph Eberhardt and Sophia Spielman were married at the Glass-hut" by Pastor Don Kurtz on Jan. 11, 1787. "Miss Sophia was a daughter of David and Elizabeth Brandenburg Speelman, and was born Feb. 7, 1770." (UE, p. 176) Another entry in the Church records states that (their first child) "Martin Adolph Eberhardt, son of Adolph Eberhardt, died Mar. 3, 1795." Another entry (concerning their fifth child) reads: "Christina, child of Martin Adolph Eberhardt and ux Sophia, was born June 11, and baptized July 12, 1795. Witnesses: Ludewig Adolph Reitz, and Christian Kramer."

Still another entry records that George Reppert ledig and Sophia Eberhartin ux Adolph Eberhardt, were witnesses of the baptism of Sophia, child of John Filius, ux Elisabetha; "nata Jan. 5, 1797; renata Jan. 8; denata Jan. 28."

After the failure of the Amelung Glass Works, Adam Kohlenberg, one of Amelung's associates, established the Kohlenberg New Glass Works" on Bear Branch, a tributary of Bennett's Creek nearby. Some of the workers in the factory of Amelung took up work in the new factory of Kohlenberg, but the best workers moved westward to New Geneva in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. (ERG). Adolphus Eberhart was one of the members of the first group to make this transfer to western Pennsylvania.

In order to have a clear understanding of the next period in the life of Adolphus Eberhart, it is necessary at this point to give some account of another man, who has been described as the most illustrious citizen that Fayette County (Pennsylvania) ever had, and "whose name is one of the fixed stars in our National firmament." ALBERT GALLATIN was born at Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 29, 1761. He graduated from the University of Geneva in 1779, and came to America, landing at Boston in 1780. Filled with the spirit of his fellow-countryman William Tell, he enlisted in America's War for Independence, but after its close taught French at Harvard University (1782). Later he went to Richmond, Virginia, where through influential friends he was induced to come to Western Pennsylvania. "During the spring of 1784, Gallatin crossed the Pennsylvania line into Fayette County, with his exploring party, and selected a site on the farm of Thomas Clare at the juncture of the Monongahela River and George's Creek. (Early maps show this farm of 224 acres as lying entirely on the south side of George's Creek and bordering on the Monongahela River.) They remained here until the end of the year. Gallatin and his friend Savery de Valcoulon returned to George's Creek in November, 1785, rented a house of Thomas Clare, and established their residence in Springhill township; and in 1788 he purchased 'Friendship Hill' of Nicholas Blake, an Englishman. In 1794-95 he obtained the tract of land on both sides of the mouth of George's Creek, including the site of New Geneva, of John and William George Wilson. This town had been founded years before by the Wilsons under the name of Wilson's Port, but Mr. Gallatin enlarged and improved it and changed its name to New Geneva in honor of the city of his birth." (MKL, p. 17). Gallatin was married to Miss Sophia Allegré of Richmond (without the consent of her widowed mother) May 14, 1789. He brought his bride to Friendship Hill, but she died in October of the same year 'ere her orange blossoms had scarcely withered', and she was buried in the depth of the forest nearby. He was married again to Hannah Nicholson, Nov. 11, 1793. She was a daughter of Commodore James Nicholson of the United States Navy, and a sister of

James Witter Nicholson who was later associated with him in business at New Geneva. (MKL, pp. 39, 44). (The gravestone of James Witter Nicholson at the Old Stone Church cemetery in New Geneva states that he was born April 20, 1773, and died Oct. 6th (?), 1851. His consort, Nancy, was born May 22, 1776, and died Feb. 22, 1834.)

Albert Gallatin was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1790, and to the Senate of the United States by both political parties in 1793 but was not permitted to serve in that office because he had been a citizen only since 1785. He took a prominent part in the lively discussions during the "Whiskey Insurrection" of the 1790's, and was a member of the United States House of Representatives from 1795 to 1800. He was Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison (1801-1813), and hence held that office when the Louisiana Purchase was consummated in 1803. He was one of the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace with England following the War of 1812. He served as Minister to France, 1815-1823.

One of the most memorable days in the history of Fayette County was May 27, 1825, when Gallatin entertained the venerable General Lafayette at his home at Friendship Hill. Gallatin's son James recorded in his diary: "The meeting at Uniontown and the reception of Monsieur de Lafayette far surpassed anything that I have ever seen in this country. People came from miles away and camped out, bringing their tents." (MKL, p. 30). Lafayette's own private secretary, A. Levasseur, recorded while at Uniontown; "The General accepted an invitation of Mr. Gallatin to spend a few days in his family. When we set out with him for New Geneva, a delightful residence on the rocky shores of the Monongahela, a few miles from Uniontown, a detachment of militia of the county of Lafayette, in the ranks of which appeared the son of Mr. Gallatin, served as an escort; and on the way we met groups of inhabitants, who with their joyous acclamations joined the names of Lafayette and Gallatin, with the latter of whom is attached the memory of numerous benefits conferred on this part of Pennsylvania. At New Geneva we found everything that could render a residence there agreeable; for to the advantage of a situation well chosen, are added the charms of a society, pleasant, amiable, and enlightened, such as the Gallatin family. But the General was far from finding the solitude there which his friends had promised; and during the twenty-four hours that we spent in that delightful place, the doors of the place remained constantly open, to give free access to the good inhabitants of the environs, who came in crowds to salute their guest. On the 28th day of May, Mr. Gallatin brought us back to Uniontown, where we took leave of him." (ED, p. 8; MKL, pp. 28-29; RMK, pp. 311-312).

"Mr. Gallatin loved Friendship Hill, his college-day dream of a vast country estate, and would have been 'content to live and die here,' but he never occupied it after he sailed for London on July 1, 1826 to become Minister plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, 1826-27. The family could not adapt themselves to its wilderness privations, and he finally admitted his mistake in 'investing his patrimony in so unprofitable and troublesome a manner.' It was in this frame of mind, near 1832, that he sold it to Albin Mellier, a Frenchman, whom he had met in Paris." (MKL, pp. 49-50). He took up his residence in New York City in 1827 and devoted the rest of his life to banking and literary work. He died at Astoria, Long Island, New York, on Aug. 12, 1849, and was buried there.

The story of the coming of the first group of German glass-workers (including Adolphus Eberhart) from Frederick, Maryland, to New Geneva, Pa., can now be resumed. There are some variations in the different accounts that have come to us concerning the exact date and place of their first meeting with Albert Gallatin. Rev. Will-

iam Hanna, in his "History of Greene County" written in 1882, tells of a communication which he had received from William Boughner, Esq., of Greensboro, Pa., with reference to the manufacture of the first glass made west of the Allegheny Mountains.

"About the year 1790, Albert Gallatin (who was the founder of the town of New Geneva, which he named after his birthplace in Switzerland) while crossing the Allegheny Mountains on horseback, lodged at Tomlinson's old tavern stand. Here he providentially met eight German glass-blowers, the names of five of whom were as follows, viz.: Christian Kramer, Baltzer Kramer, Lewis Reitz, George Reppert, and Adolph Eberhart. The other three names are lost. (Franklin Ellis in his History of Fayette County adds the name of John Gabler to the foregoing list.) These glass blowers had previously been settled on the 'Monocacy,' near Tyderville, Md., and were then emigrating to Limestone (now Maysville), Ky., which State was then the great Eldorado of the west."

(At this point, I digress in order to say that some accounts of this incident state that Gallatin's place of meeting with these glass workers was at Wheeling, W. Va. (See ED. p. 2). An article and map concerning "The Travels of George Washington" published in the National Geographic Magazine for January 1932, however, definitely locates Tomlinson's (or "Tumblestones") at the place where General Braddock's ill-fated army crossed the Casselman River, just east of Grantsville, Maryland. (WJS, pp. 22, 36, 54). I am inclined to believe that the placing of Gallatin's meeting at Wheeling is an error arising from the circumstance that a few of these workers did continue their journey down the Ohio River to Maysville, Kentucky, before returning to New Geneva.)

The "History" by Rev. William Hanna continues the account thus: "The public spirit that always animated Mr. Gallatin prompted him to try to induce these men to locate near his splendid farm and mansion at 'Friendship Hill,' at the mouth of George's Creek, opposite Greensboro. Agreeable to their promise, they left the main emigrant road at Mount Braddock, at the foot of Laurel Hill, and came to inspect the site for a glass manufactory at the log cabin town of New Geneva. After a few days spent in prospecting, three of their number started in a canoe for Limestone, Ky., where after carefully comparing the advantages and disadvantages of both situations, they decided in favor of the Monongahela. They then pushed the same canoe five hundred miles upstream to the place of starting. A glass furnace was soon erected, surrounded by log buildings, about three-fourths of a mile from the mouth of the creek where they manufactured principally window glass 8 x 10, which they sold for cash at fourteen dollars per box. (This work apparently began about 1794.)

About the year 1816 these men decided to cross the river into Greene County, where they purchased the property and erected the buildings known as the 'Old Glass Works,' a short distance below the town of Greensboro where they soon commenced using stone coal as fuel for melting glass. A great amount of prejudice had to be encountered in introducing it, as all the fuel previously used had been wood. Albert Gallatin had furnished a large portion of the capital while they remained on the east side of the river, but as they were now abundantly able 'to stand alone', and as his duties in the Commonwealth and Nation were so numerous, he seems to have withdrawn from them with the greatest good will on all sides. Mr. Gallatin had furnished all the wood and sand without money or price while they remained on the east side. Mr. Boughner claimed that these men were the pioneers of the glass manufacture, not only in Greene County, but in western Pennsylvania, as they undoubtedly commenced

here one or two years before the building of the O'Hara glass factory in Pittsburg. ...This glass factory passed through numerous firms, and was not finally abandoned until some time between 1850 and 1860." (WH, pp. 247-249).

"On May 8, 1801, the 'Pittsburgh Gazette' contained the following: 'On the 30th of April, Albert Gallatin, Esq. left New Geneva for the City of Washington, to take charge of the Treasury Department of the United States, of which he has been appointed Secretary, by President Jefferson.' After this, Gallatin spent less and less time at New Geneva. In 1803 he decided to dispose of his interests there, and in the 'Tree of Liberty' (the old 'Pittsburgh Gazette' under a new name) for May 7 of that year we find the following advertisement:

SALE BY AUCTION

For the purpose of closing the business of the late co-partnership of ALBERT GALLATIN & CO., will be sold on the premises, and to the highest bidder, on the 20th day of May--All the valuable real property, lying on the Monongahela river and George's creek adjoining the town of New Geneva belonging to the said co-partnership, consisting of about six hundred acres of land and including an excellent merchant grist mill, two saw mills, and a boring mill. --Another valuable unimproved mill seat at the mouth of the creek. One undivided half of the NEW GENEVA GLASS WORKS, a ferry across the Monongahela river, and sundry lots and dwelling houses in the town of New Geneva -- Also, several lots in the town of Greensburgh, opposite New Geneva, and some of the lots adjoining the same.

Signed

ALBERT GALLATIN
JAMES NICHOLSON.

The glass-house was bid in by the Kramers, John Gabler, George Reppert, and Adolph Eberhart. In 1807 or 1817 they dismantled the old furnace, and erected a new one across the river on the outskirts of Greensboro." (RMK, pp. 205-206).

"In 1837 Andrew Kramer, Baltzer Kramer, Theophilus P. Kramer, and Philip Reitz established a glass factory at New Geneva called Andrew Kramer & Co. The last glass made in this factory was by John C. Gabler and Charles Kramer in 1857." (History of Fayette County by Franklin Ellis). This ground was later purchased by Isaac P. Eberhart and used for a garden and orchard. A section of one of the factory buildings was still standing in 1933. (ED, p. 3).

The descendants of the original group of German glass workers who came to western Pennsylvania from Frederick, Maryland, were closely related through intermarriages. "Christian Kramer married Catherine Reppert, John Gabler married Sophia Kramer, and Thomas their son, married Wilhelmina Kramer. Thomas Gabler and his son Allan later became two of the finest glass techicians in the Pittsburgh district. Young George Reppert, son of George and nephew of Christian, developed the same glass-blowing ability. He was a cousin of the Repperts who went to Baltimore." (RMK, p. 207).

The children of Adolph and Sophia Speelman Eberhart were: (1) Martin Adolph; (2) Charles; (3) Sophia Annette; (4) Margaret Elizabeth; (5) Christine; (6) George Frederick; (7) Anna; (8) Henry; (9) John Lenhart; (10) Lewis Adolphus; (11) Rev. Albert Gallatin.

"Adolph Eberhart was a good German scholar, and although he had a German brogue when speaking English he was, nevertheless, an intelligent, active business man, and for years carried on an extensive glass manufacturing establishment. They were both members of the Lutheran Church, and were good singers. He died in 1828, aged sixty-eight years." (UE, p. 177). The descendants of their eleven children will now be traced as far as information in the possession of the compiler makes this possible.

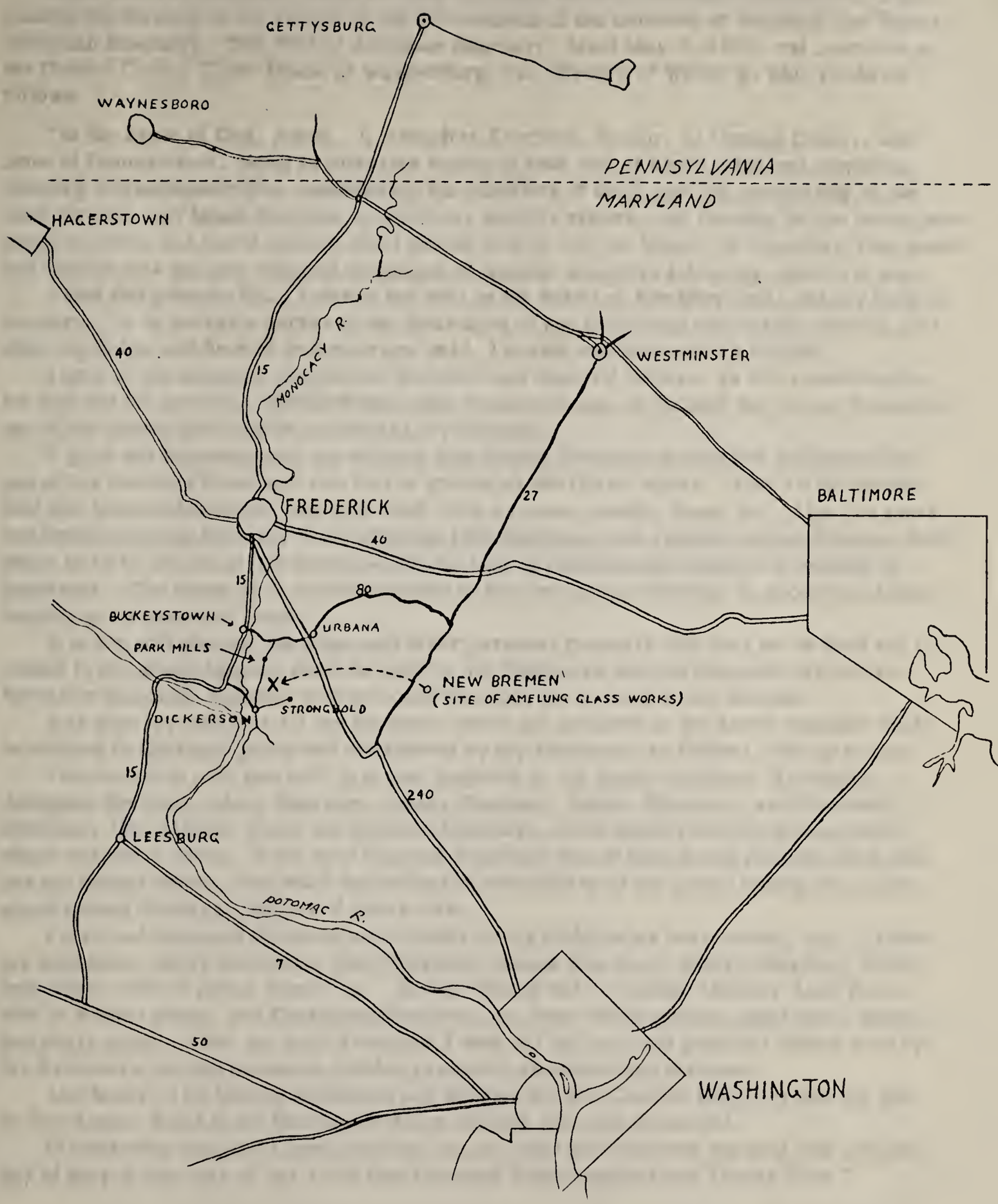
See page 39 for description of this historic road sign.

See page 39 for description of this old Mansion.

Rear view of Friendship Hall with Lawn where Lafayette Feast was served.
(also see page 41)

TRINITY CHURCH, (founded 1696) on Broadway at the head of Wall Street, New York City. Third church building on present site, completed 1846. The bodies of Albert Gallatin and his wife, Hannah Nicholson Gallatin, repose in the Nicholson-Witter vault in this church yard. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury under President Washington, and Robert Fulton, inventor of the first successful steamboat, are also buried here.

The inaccurate statement concerning the burial place of Albert Gallatin (on page 41) should be made more specific to harmonize with this picture.



Frederick, Maryland, and adjacent territory, showing location of New Bremen and the Amelung Glass Works. (See pp. 38-40).

After several months of delay in order to obtain needed additional information, I now resume the writing of my record of the descendants of the children of Adolphus and Sophia Speelman Eberhart. The Will of Adolphus Eberhart, dated May 7, 1825, and recorded at the Greene County Court House at Waynesburg, Pa. (Record of Wills, p. 86), reads as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Adolphus Eberhart, Senior, of Greene County, and State of Pennsylvania, being in tolerable health of body and of sound mind and disposing memory and understanding, considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof, and being desirous to settle my worldly affairs, and thereby be the better prepared to leave this world when it shall please God to call me hence, do therefore thus make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say:

First and principally, I commit my soul to the hands of Almighty God, and my body to the earth, to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executors hereinafter named, and after my debts and funeral expenses are paid, I devise and bequeath as follows:

I give to my daughter Christiana Eberhart one hundred dollars, as full consideration for any and all services rendered since she became of age, to be paid her by my Executors out of the money that may be on hand at my decease.

I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Sophia Eberhart during her widowhood the use of my dwelling house and two lots of ground at the Glass Works. Also all the household and kitchen furniture, and live stock such as cows, sheep, hogs, &c. Also the rents and profits arising from my farm whereon John Speelman now resides (called Pleasant Hill), which is to be in lieu of her thirds which the Law of Pennsylvania allows the widows of intestates. The house is to be left entirely to her own choice whether to accept the above legacy, or to have her third.

It is my will that all the glass and other personal property that may be on hand not included in the above bequest shall be sold by my Executors and the proceeds divided as hereafter directed, together with the cash that may be on hand at my decease.

It is also my will that all my personal estate not included in the above bequests shall be divided in ten equal parts and distributed by my Executors as follows, that is to say:

The one tenth part thereof I give and bequeath to my grand-children, Frederick Adolphus Eberhart, Mary Eberhart, James Eberhart, Sophia Eberhart, and Elisabeth Eberhart, the children of my son Charles Eberhart, to be equally divided among them, share and share alike. If the said Charles Eberhart should have more children born who are not named above, they shall be entitled to their share of the above legacy left to the above named children, share and share alike.

I give and bequeath the other nine-tenths to my children as here named, viz: Frederick Eberhart, Henry Eberhart, John Eberhart, Lewis Eberhart, Albert Eberhart, Elizabeth Vance wife of James Vance, Jr., Sophia Dunlap wife of Joseph Dunlap, Anna Jones wife of Robert Jones, and Christiana Eberhart, or their heirs each an equal part, share and share alike. After my wife's decease I wish all my real and personal Estate sold by my Executors and the proceeds divided precisely as heretofore directed.

And lastly, I do hereby constitute and appoint my son Charles Eberhart and my son-in-law Robert Jones to be Executors of this my last will and testament.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affirmed my seal this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Twenty Five."

Adolph Eberhart (Seal)

Witnesses:
Jacob Bufle
John Speelman
W. B. Jones

(The above date was only twenty days before Adolph Eberhart attended the reception given for Gen. Lafayette by the Hon. Albert Gallatin at his Friendship Hill estate, near New Geneva. See pages 38 and 41.)

This will of Adolph Eberhart, deceased, Estate No. 593, was probated March 5, 1828 (Will Book I, page 330). He was buried at the old Presbyterian Church graveyard in Greensboro. Miss Ethel Boughner of 255 McClellandtown Road, Uniontown, Pa., tells of having seen his gravestone a number of years ago, but it cannot now be found.

The names of the children of Adolph and Sophia Speelman Eberhart as given in his will agree with those given in Uriah Eberhart's History (pp. 177-183), except that they are not listed in the exact order of birth, and a few names are in a slightly different form. The record of each child in their order of birth, and their descendants as far as known, will now be traced. Some of these extend through several successive generations and (as an aid to distinguishing these generations) the letters of the alphabet, following their number in the family, are used to designate them. For example, children are designated by the letter "a", grandchildren by the letter "b", great-grandchildren by the letter "c", and so on through further generations.

MARTIN ADOLPH EBERHART was the first child of Adolph and Sophia Speelman Eberhart (who were married "at the Glass-hut" in Maryland, Jan. 11, 1787). The date of his birth is not recorded, but he died in his childhood, Mar. 3, 1795. (See page 40 of this Sketch).

CHARLES EBERHART, second child of Adolph and Sophia Speelman Eberhart, was born in Maryland, Feb. 18, 1789, and was married to Minnie Kirkwood of Mapletown, Greene County, Pennsylvania, probably after his parents had established their residence at the "Old Glass Works" nearby. We have already noted the names of five of their children in the Will of Adolphus Eberhart, viz:

1a. Frederick Adolphus Eberhart
2a. Mary Eberhart
3a. James Eberhart
4a. Sophia Eberhart
5a. Elizabeth Eberhart

1b. John R. Eberhart, born in October, 1838, was a grandson of Charles Eberhart, but I have not learned the name of his father. He was a carpenter by trade, and lived at Reynolds, Ill. He died May 14, 1893. His wife, Emma E. Bruner (daughter of William Brindle and Harriet Brandenburg Bruner) was born Aug. 11, 1846. They were married Dec. 6, 1866. She died Mar. 5, 1931. (UE, p. 177.) Both are buried at Chippiannock Cemetery, Rock Island, Ill.

1c. Charles W. (or "Billy") Eberhart, was born Oct. 15, 1867 at Andalusia, Ill. Marie Eberhart (his divorced wife) later lived at 2635 Harriet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

2c. Elmer Clyde Eberhart, was born June 26, 1870 at Andalusia, Ill. He worked at the carpenter trade, and died at Hampton, Ill., several years ago.

1d. John R. Eberhart, died April 15, 1945, aged 42 years.

3c. Franklin K. Eberhart, was born Sept. 2, 1873 at Edgington, Ill. In his later years he was employed at the East Moline State Hospital.

4c. Emma Pearl Eberhart, was born Aug. 26, 1876 at Andalusia, Ill. Married Harry O. Rugh and lived at 4255 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

5c. Vera Maud Eberhart, was born Jan. 8, 1879 at Reynolds, Ill., and died Sept. 12, 1945. She was married to Will Giles Churchill (May 29, 1875-Oct. 4, 1951).

1d. Cyrus Churchill was born Mar. 27, 1903, and was married Mar. 25, 1932, to Mildred Bixler, born Sept. 29, 1903. They live at 1902 Eighteenth Street B, Moline, Ill.

1e. David Otis Churchill, born Sept. 24, 1941 at Rock Island.

2e. Daniel Sage Churchill, born Mar. 3, 1943 at Davenport, Iowa.

6c. Harriet Ann Eberhart, born June 11, 1881 at Reynolds, Ill. Died Mar. 28, 1904.

7c. Bessie Dell Eberhart, born Jan. 15, 1887 at Reynolds, Ill. She died in her youth. Date not given.

SOPHIA ANNETTE EBERHART, third child of Adolph and Sophia Speelman Eberhart, was born in Maryland, May 31, 1791, and died Mar. 15, 1870. She was married Feb. 14, 1811 to Joseph Dunlap, a cabinet maker (Apr. 9, 1784-Aug. 8, 1867).

1a. Mary H. Dunlap, born Feb. 23, 1812, was married Feb. 10, 1832, to Daniel Edgington.

2a. Elizabeth Dunlap (Mar. 18, 1814-June 12, 1814).

3a. Adolphus Dunlap (June 7, 1815-July 21, 1889), was married Aug. 27, 1840, to Elizabeth Carr. Lived at Rock Island, Ill.

4a. Joseph Dunlap, Jr., was born April. 13, 1818.

5a. Sophia M. Dunlap (Aug. 23, 1820-Jan. 21, 1824).

6a. Christian Dunlap (Nov. 17, 1822-June 9, 1843), was married May 19, 1842, to Abbie M. Hazlett.

7a. Annie Dunlap (twin to Christian), born Nov. 17, 1822, was married Mar. 25, 1841, to Moses Titterington.

8a. Charles Dunlap (Mar. 9, 1825-Dec. 20, 1883).

9a. Margaret Dunlap, born Nov. 13, 1827, was married Dec. 25, 1845, to John Wood.

10a. Rebecca H. Dunlap, born June 13, 1832, was married Jan. 8, 1855, to M. L. T. Sturgeon.

MARGARET ELIZABETH EBERHART, fourth child of Adolph and Sophia Speelman Eberhart, was born Mar. 6, 1793, and Married James Vance, Jr., and lived in Troy, Ohio.

1a. Birt Vance lived in Troy, Ohio.

2a. Elizabeth Vance, married a Mr. Cottingham and lived in what is now North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

3a. Lewis Vance. Married. Burned to death on a steamboat.

4a. Charles Vance was married to Kate Evans.

5a. James Vance was married to Mary Bonn.

6a. Alexander Vance was married, but name of wife not known.

7a. Amos Vance was married to Matilda Davis.

8a. Sophia Vance was married to Fred Leaf.

CHRISTINE EBERHART, fifth child of Adolph and Sophia Speelman Eberhart, born June 11, 1795, (See page 40). She never married, but took care of her mother, and died at a ripe old age. She was given a special bequest of one hundred dollars in her father's will.

GEORGE FREDERICK EBERHART (called simply "Frederick" in his father's will), sixth child of Adolph and Sophia Speelman Eberhart, was born Mar. 30, 1797, and was married to Betsy Weltner. No further record. Several men among the early Eberharts of western Pennsylvania bore the name of Frederick, and this has been the source of much confusion to later historians.

ANNA EBERHART, seventh child of Adolph and Sophia Speelman Eberhart, was born Apr. 28, 1800. She was married to Robert Jones, son of John Jones, and grandson of Robert Jones who was born in Wales, Mar. 20, 1743, and died Apr. 16, 1809. This first Robert Jones with his brother Benjamin Jones came from Wales to Fayette County in 1792, and in

1794 built an iron furnace on Ruble's Run in Springhill township (hence called "Springhill Furnace") "at the foot of the mountain, some four miles eastward from the cross-roads, and within three miles of the river Cheat, near its confluence with the Monongahela. This furnace and other property of Robert Jones passed to his daughter Mary, the wife of Jesse Evans, who had leased the old furnace in 1797, and continued to operate it until April, 1831." The two older Jones brothers located on Whitely Creek in Greene County, and spent the remainder of their lives there. The younger Robert Jones, son-in-law of Adolph Eberhart and one of the executors of his estate, later moved to Cincinnati, Ohio.

1a. Christine Jones. No further record.

2a. Sophia Jones, married Frederick Burdette.

1b. Robert Jones Burdette, was born at Greensboro, Pa., in 1838. He became quite popular as a humorist and lecturer. One of his lectures was entitled, "The Rise and Fall of the Mustache", in which he never mentions the mustache! The central thought of the lecture was probably related to the subject of becoming and acting a man, much after the manner of the Apostle Paul in I Corinthians 13:11. He is reported to have commented upon the smart young fellow who goes around with a pistol in his hip-pocket, in these words: "It's a wonder it doesn't go off and blow his brains out!" In more sober fashion he said: "Get away from the crowd for a while, and think. Stand on one side and let the world run by, while you get acquainted with yourself and see what kind of a fellow you are. Ask yourself hard questions about yourself. Ascertain, from original sources, if you are really the manner of man you say you are; and if you are always honest; if you always tell the square, perfect truth in business details; if your life is as good and upright at eleven o'clock at night as it is at noon; if you are as good a temperance man on a fishing excursion as you are on a Sunday-school picnic; if you are as good when you go to the city as you are at home; if, in short, you are really the sort of man your father hopes you are and your sweetheart believes you are. Get on intimate terms with yourself, my boy, and believe me, every time you come out of one of those private interviews you will be a stronger, better, purer man. Don't forget this, and it will do you good."

Burdette could be very solemn, when occasion called for it. The sickness of his wife called him to her bedside for many long weeks. After her death he wrote the following poem:

ALONE

I miss you, my darling, my darling,
The embers burn low on the hearth;
And still is the stir of the household,
And hushed is the voice of its mirth;
The rain splashes fast on the terrace,
The winds past the lattices moan;
The midnight chimes out from the minster,
And I am alone.

I want you, my darling, my darling,
I am tired with care and with fret;
I would nestle in silence beside you,
And all but your presence forget,
In the hush of the happiness given
To those who through trusting have grown
To the fullness of love in contentment,
But I am alone.

I call you, my darling, my darling,
My voice echoes back on my heart;
I stretch my arms to you in longing,
And lo! they fall empty, apart.
I whisper the sweet words you taught me,
The words that we only have known,
Till the blank of the dumb air is bitter,
For I am alone.

I need you, my darling, my darling,
With its yearning my very heart aches;
The load that divides us weighs harder,
I shrink from the jar that it makes.
Old sorrows rise up to beset me,
Old doubts make my spirit their own,
Oh, come through the darkness and save me;
For I am alone.

Another poem is entitled, "Keep Sweet and Keep Movin'," a message for the New Year. I quote the first stanza:

Homely phrase of our southland bright--
Keep steady step to the flam of the drum;
Touch to the left--eyes to the right--
Sing with the soul tho' the lips be dumb.
Hard to be good when the wind's in the east;
Hard to be gay when the heart is down;
When "they that trouble you are increased,"
When you look for a smile and see a frown,
But
"Keep sweet and keep movin'."

Apparently Robert J. Burdette spent some of his later years in the Southland, and his death took place at Pasadena, California. (See "Heart Throbs" by Joe Mitchell Chapple, published by Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1947, pp. 43, 346, 396.)

3a. Adolph Jones, A. M., M. D., a prominent politician as well as a physician of Cincinnati, was assassinated by one of his servants in 1889.

4a. Frederick Jones was killed in battle at Stone River, Tennessee, Dec. 31, 1862.

5a. John Jones. No further record.

(History of Fayette County, by Franklin Ellis, pp. 235-236, 765-766, 769; Also UE, p. 179).

HENRY EBERHART, eighth child of Adolphus and Sophia Speelman Eberhart, was born May 30, 1803. He went West and became a farmer by occupation, and died at the age of 77 years. He was married first to Abigail Squires (Dec. 18, 1807-Sept. 15, 1843).

1a. Jerusha Ann Eberhart, born Aug. 15, 1827, and died in 1893.

2a. Almira Leach Eberhart, was born Feb. 25, 1829.

3a. Alzina E. Eberhart, was born Sept. 27 and died Oct. 23, 1831.

4a. Alanson Clark Eberhart (May 27, 1833-Oct. 12, 1911). He enlisted at the first call for volunteers in 1860 and served all through the Civil War. Rose to the office of First Lieutenant of Company D in the 10th Regiment of the State of Iowa. Married Sept. 21, 1856 in Hamilton County, Iowa, to Celia Ann Eads (Nov. 18, 1835-Apr. 1, 1910).

1b. Levi Allen Eberhart (June 24, 1858-Oct. 28, 1928). Married first July 14, 1880 at York, Nebraska, to Jessie Almina Byrnes (Jan. 1, 1860-Oct. 11, 1914).

1c. Urban Byrnes Eberhart, was born Apr. 26, 1882. Married to Jean Maude Richardson, born Oct. 25, 1882.

1d. Urban Allen Eberhart, born Oct. 15, 1921.

2d. Dee Richard Eberhart, born Aug. 10, 1924.

2c. Robert Rex Eberhart, (Aug. 2, 1883 - Jan. 27, 1907).

3c. Percy Allen Eberhart (July 5, 1887-June 14, 1926). Married Feb. 17, 1915 to Elta Pearl Stryker, born Aug. 24, 1887.

1d. Donald Rex Eberhart, born Dec. 2, 1915.

2d. John Duke Eberhart, born May 2, 1923.

4c. Julian Pittenger Eberhart was born Nov. 3, 1890. Maried Sept. 27, 1914 at York, Nebraska, to Enid Marian Smith who was born Jan. 26, 1895.

1d. Julian Edwin Eberhart, born Mar. 14, 1923.

2d. Joan Winnifred Eberhart, born Apr. 20, 1928.

5c. John Bunyan Eberhart, born May 10, 1895. First Lieutenant in World War I. Married May 14, 1922 to Frances Putman.

(Levi Allen Eberhart, married second time to Emma Reed Melton, b. Jan. 25, 1864.)

2b. Alanson Clark Eberhart, Jr. (Feb. 17, 1860-Nov. 10, 1949) was married Feb. 18, 1889 at Aurora, Nebraska, to Adaline Bick (Aug. 15, 1863-).

1c. Nelle Juanita Eberhart, born June 9, 1891, was married Dec. 24, 1911 at York, Nebraska, to Dwight M. Tilden, born Jan. 30, 1888.

1d. Norma Adaline Tilden, born Oct. 28, 1912.

2d. Marian Virginia Tilden, born Jan. 28, 1914.

3d. Dwight Tilden, Jr., born July 13, 1917.

4d. Betty Jane Tilden, born Apr. 9, 1922.

2c. Alanson Clyde Eberhart, born Dec. 8, 1897, was married Dec. 29, 1923 at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Margaret Mignonette Good, born July 20, 1900. As Mignon G. Eberhart, she has been a very popular writer of mystery stories. At the time of my last correspondence with her, in January, 1940, she was living at New Canaan, Conn.

3c. Joanna Clare Eberhart, born Dec. 5, 1907, was married to Howard Elgin of Greeley, Colorado.

3b. Thomas Douglas Eberhart, (Apr. 21, 1862-Apr. 8, 1925), was married Apr. 26, 1887 at York, Nebraska, to Mary Edith Miller, (Apr. 4, 1864-June 11, 1935).

1c. Nina Pearl Eberhart, born May 25, 1888, was married Sept. 21, 1913 at Boulder, Colorado, to Erle Fisk Smith, M.D. (Jan. 28, 1889-Mar. 1, 1953). They came to Pittsburgh, Pa., and since his death she resides at 1016 Findley Drive - West, Apt. 5, Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

1d. Eugene Eberhart Smith, born Apr. 14, 1915, lives at Seattle, Washington.

2d. Erla Dorothy Smith, born Aug. 16, 1919, was married Apr. 7, 1939, at East McKeesport, Pa., to Howard Russell Whiteman, born Mar. 9, 1913.

1e. Rebecca Lue Whiteman, born Sept. 25, 1940.

2e. Cheryl Lynn Whiteman, born June 12, 1943.

3e. Merrilyn Carol Whiteman, born Dec. 2, 1945.

4e. Erla Nina Whiteman, born Aug. 30, 1951.

3d. Harold Douglas Smith (June 21, 1922-Nov. 17, 1946).

4d. Howard Ernest Smith, born Nov. 2, 1923, was married Sept. 26, 1953, at Fisherville, Va., to Sue Austen McChesney, born July 23, 1923. They now live at Lexington, Va.

1e. Douglas McChesney Smith, born Nov. 25, 1954.

5d. Shirley Eleanore Smith, born May 13, 1928.

2c. Harold Miller Eberhart (Sept. 14, 1898-Sept. 16, 1898).

4b. Joseph Charles Eberhart, (Oct. 17, 1864-Nov. 13, 1953), was married Mar. 1, 1885 in York County, Nebr., to Theresa Darling Mayo, (July 25, 1868-Dec. 17, 1953).

1c. Morace Mayo Eberhart, born Oct. 20, 1894, was married June 9, 1915 at Boulder, Colorado, to Mary Margaret Mann, born Nov. 24, 1892.

1d. Marjorie Theresa Eberhart, born June 30, 1916.

2d. Margaret Florence Eberhart, born Jan. 6, 1918.

3d. Morace Charles Eberhart, born Mar. 24, 1919.

4d. Dorothy Jane Eberhart, born May 20, 1922.

5d. Donald Mann Eberhart (Jan. 14, 1924-Apr. 2, 1938).

6d. LeVonn Aneta Eberhart, born July 13, 1926.

7d. Joan Evata Eberhart, born Nov. 29, 1927.

8d. Jeanette Eberhart

9d. Leo Eberhart

10d. Glenn Eberhart

2c. Joseph Byron Eberhart, born June 21, 1896, was married Jan. 24, 1917 at Yuma, Colorado, to Mary Grace Russell, born Oct. 3, 1897.

1d. Byron LeRoy Eberhart, born Mar. 8, 1918.

2d. Geraldine Eberhart, born May 10, 1924.

3c. Ray Charles Eberhart, born Sept. 14, 1898, was married Aug. 26, 1918 in Lincoln County, Colorado, to Mabel Evelyn Anderson, born Jan. 31, 1899.

4c. Rexford Uriah Eberhart, (June 17, 1909-Sept. 24, 1956), was married Oct. 9, 1926 in Adams County, Colorado, to Mary Opal Allbritten, born Sept. 17, 1908. She lives at 1130 South Madison St., Denver, Colo.

1d. Rexford Eugene Eberhart, born Sept. 13, 1929, was married Oct. 18, 1955 in Denver, Colo., to Elizabeth Ann Wilkinson, born July 5, 1937, at Ralston, Oklahoma.

1e. Bobbie Jean, born Oct. 18, 1956 in Denver, Colo.

2d. Emma Jean Eberhart, born Feb. 7, 1932 in Denver, was married Apr. 25, 1951 to Verlyn Wayne Miller, born Nov. 4, 1929 at Bolckow, Missouri.

1e. Vicki Jean Miller, born June 28, 1952 at Rapid City, S. Dak.

2e. Lyle Dean Miller, born Aug. 1, 1953 at Denver, Colo.

3d. Mary Louise Eberhart, born Feb. 24, 1936 at Denver, Colo., was married to Carl Wayne Rounsville, born May 5, 1935 in Fort Smith, Ark.

5b. May Eberhart (Aug. 11, 1866-May 13, 1872).

6b. Henry Ulysses Eberhart (Nov. 7, 1868-Feb. 10, 1937), was married Dec. 6, 1893 in York County, Nebraska, to Rose E. Meloy, born Apr. 25, 1871. They lived at Kearney, Nebraska.

1c. Vera Meloy Eberhart, born Oct. 27, 1894, was married Nov. 30, 1916 at Yuma, Colo., to Courtney Berrain Lindsey, born July 27, 1894.

1d. Alvin Courtney Lindsey, born Sept. 1, 1917.

2d. Jean Kathryn Lindsey, born July 13, 1920.

2c. Dale Eberhart, born Mar. 22, 1901, was married Oct. 7, 1926 in Buffalo County, Neb., to Laura Marie Henderson, born Mar. 30, 1906.

1d. Jack Dale Eberhart, born Nov. 30, 1939.

3c. Dean Eberhart, born Mar. 22, 1901 (Twin brother of Dale), was married Mar. 22, 1928 in Buffalo County, Neb., to Marguerite Henderson, born Feb. 10, 1910.

7b. Oscar Eberhart was born on a farm in Nebraska, Aug. 5, 1870. He was married Aug. 22, 1894 at Atkinson, Neb., to Ellen Loretta McCurdy (Aug. 28, 1871-Nov. 15, 1944). In 1900 he moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., and was employed in the Armor Plate Depart-

ment of the Carnegie Steel Company. In 1918 during World War I, he moved to New York City, where he served the Government as an inspector in the supply division. After this he graduated from the New York School of Chiropractic and practised this profession for two years in Brooklyn. He then established his residence at 3059 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. My first contact with him began while he was living there. In 1928 he prepared and published a detailed record of his particular branch of Eberhart family history. The greater part of my own Sketch of this section of the history is based upon his record, and I have followed his system of designating successive generations of the family by the use of letters of the alphabet. He expressed the hope that some later historian would have enough interest to bring the record up to date, so that the Eberharts would be well represented in a Standard American Genealogy that might be compiled in the future. In 1941 he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where his wife died in 1944. He also died some time later, but I do not know the date of his death. His wife was the daughter of John Thomas and Cora Amelia (Newton) McCurdy, and was born in Detroit, Mich. Her parents moved to Nebraska while she was still a child. She demonstrated her literary ability very early in life. She met Charles Wakefield Cadman in Pittsburgh in 1902, and later, in association with him, wrote numerous cantatas and operas, under the name of "Nellie Richmond". The titles of some of these were "The Robin Woman," "A Witch of Salem," "The Garden of Mystery," "The Willow Tree," and "Hypatia."

1c. Constance Richmond Eberhart was born at York, Nebraska, Apr. 15, 1897. She has attained great prominence as an opera singer, and now resides in New York City.

8b. Abigail Eberhart (Mar. 27, 1872-Oct. 2, 1895), was married Apr. 29, 1890 in York County, Neb., to Frederick Arthur Archerd (Aug. 22, 1868-Dec. 5, 1899).

1c. Alice Archerd, born Jan. 30, 1891, was married Dec. 23, 1910 at Fremont, Neb., to George Hoffman, born June 21, 1885. Lived at Ames. Neb.

1d. Marjorie Ruth Hoffman, born Aug. 3, 1911.

2c. Ruth Archerd, born Sept. 12, 1892, was married Aug. 5, 1911 at College Springs, Iowa, to Robert E. Roush, born Aug. 12, 1889.

1d. Donald Archerd Roush, born June 11, 1914.

2d. Robert Erskine Roush, born Mar. 21, 1916.

3d. William Lysle Roush, born June 6, 1921.

3c. Marie Archerd, born Oct. 22, 1894, was married June 2, 1920 at Custer City, Okla., to O. Lysle Post, born Sept. 3, 1894. They lived at 115 Adams Ave., Blackwell, Okla.

1d. Patricia Ann Post, born Aug. 5, 1921.

9b. Alice Eberhart (Jan. 15, 1874-Jan. 14, 1957), was married Sept. 19, 1894 in York County, Neb., to Rev. Edgar M. Reed (Oct. 31, 1868-Jan. 15, 1950).

1c. Lawrence Eberhart Reed, born Oct. 15, 1895, was married to Dorothy Adams. They live at York, Nebraska.

1d. David Reed

2d. Carol Reed

3d. Garry Reed

2c. Rev. Ralph Russell Reed, born May 22, 1898, was married the first time May 21, 1920 at Pine Bluff, Ark., to Lamar Agustus Bernhardt, born May 2, 1902.

1d. Jacqueline Reed, born Oct. 2, 1923.

Ralph Russell Reed was married the second time to Delta Garoutte, and is now serving a Methodist Church at Alpine, Texas.

3c. Raymond Ray Reed, born Dec. 12, 1909, was married Aug. 9, 1936 at Creston, Iowa, to Janna Belle Nye, born Dec. 22, 1915. He is now high school principal at Falls Church, Va.

1d. Jeanette Reed
2d. Jana Rae Reed
10b. Uriah Squires Eberhart (Apr. 8, 1876-Mar. 6, 1877).
5a. Eliza Jane Eberhart (Feb. 1, 1835-).
6a. Joseph Charles Eberhart (May 11, 1837-July 1901), was married June 25, 1857 to Elizabeth B. Cathcart, born Apr. 11, 1841.
1b. George W. Eberhart, born July 4, 1858, was married to Eva L. Caster, born Jan. 25, 1865.
1c. Eugene Earl Eberhart, born Feb. 17, 1887.
2b. Alanson C. Eberhart, born Aug. 10, 1860.
3b. Clarence Eberhart, born Jan. 30, 1862 and died Aug. 10, 1862.
4b. Henrietta Eberhart, born Nov. 22, 1864 and died Oct. 10, 1868.
7a. Sophia Margaret Eberhart, born May 18, 1839.
8a. Mary Eberhart, born Feb. 15, 1841.
9a. Abigail Eberhart, Aug. 15, 1843-Aug. 29, 1849).

Henry Eberhart was married the second time to Mary Maria Butterfield, born June 26, 1818.
1a. James V. Eberhart (Dec. 3, 1853-Mar. 18, 1854). Twin brother of,
2a. Henry H. Eberhart (Dec. 3, 1853-Feb. 25, 1878).
3a. Martha P. Eberhart (Aug. 19, 1856-Dec. 15, 1856).
4a. Harriet M. Eberhart (Sept. 15, 1857-Sept. 16, 1857).
5a. Francis E. Eberhart, born Feb. 19, 1859.

JOHN LENHART EBERHART, ninth child of Adolphus and Sophia Speelman Eberhart was born Dec. 9, 1806, and was married the first time to Nancy Plunket, and the second time to Nancy Cassady.
1a. Margaret Eberhart
2a. Edward Eberhart
3a. Sophia Eberhart
4a. Eliza Eberhart. Lived at Brown's Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
5a. Victoria Eberhart. Lived at Belle Vernon, Pa.
6a. Bert Eberhart
7a. Alleina Eberhart. Lived at Belle Vernon, Pa.
8a. Jane Eberhart
9a. Rebecca Eberhart

LEWIS ADOLPHUS EBERHART, (Apr. 14, 1808-Mar. 13, 1885), tenth child of Adolphus and Sophia Speelman Eberhart, was born at New Geneva, Pa. He was married June 21, 1828 to Lucinda Banks of Keene County, N. H., who died in August of 1890. He was a glass-blower by trade, and worked for a time at the New Boston Glass Works, a window glass and bottle works, at Perryopolis, Pa. This town had been laid out by George Washington about 1770, who had set up claim to about 1600 acres of the surrounding land. He also gave orders for building a mill which afterward, however, caused him much vexation because of the actions of those left in charge of his property while he was engaged in leading the American forces during the War of the Revolution. (WJS, pp. 41, 54). After the close of the War, Washington endeavored to dispose of this property. In the fall of 1789 the mill was leased to Colonel Israel Shreve, one of his officers in command of the Second New Jersey Regiment during the War (See page 38 of this Sketch). Both Washington and Shreve died in 1799 before negotiations for the sale of the property were completed. It is believed that the glass-house in Perryopolis was built by emigrants who came from near Boston, Mass. "This factory pro-

duced eight thousand dollars' worth of glass in 1826." (RMK, p. 253). Lewis Eberhart was listed as a school-director in Perry township in 1846. (Ellis' History of Fayette County). He died on the North Side, Pittsburgh in 1885.

1a. Louisa Eberhart, born May 8, 1831, was married Jan. 13, 1847 to Isaac Martin of Perryopolis, who died Jan. 30, 1862 in the 42nd year of his age.

1b. John F. Martin, born Dec. 1, 1848. No further record.

2b. Lucy Martin, born Apr. 14, 1850, died in 1918. Married to Samuel Sisley (1844-1921). Both buried at Mt. Washington Cemetery, Perryopolis.

1c. Oliver Sisley lives at 5940 Cloverley St., Temple City, Calif.

1d. Rebecca Sisley

2d. Areta Sisley

2c. Alvin M. Sisley, died in Perryopolis in 1957. Married Cora Gue.

1d. Pearl Sisley (deceased). Married Luther Cope.

2d. Lorraine (Wise) lives with her mother at 51 Rose Blvd., Homewood Terrace, Youngstown, Ohio.

3d. Freda Sisley, married Earl Grimm.

1e. Charles Grimm

4d. Ruth (Shaner?). Has four sons.

5d. Dwight Sisley

6d. Alvin J. Sisley, lives near Layton Bridge, Perryopolis, Pa.

1e. Patricia Sisley

2e. Kenneth Sisley

3c. Harry Sisley (deceased). Lived at Charleroi, Pa.

1d. Ethel Sisley, married R. E. Garret, 541 Allenby Ave., Pittsburgh 18, Pa.

2d. Idris Sisley was killed on the railroad at Charleroi, Pa.

3d. John Sisley, lives at Toronto, Ohio.

4d. Florence Sisley, married Nick Racios, Charleroi, Pa.

5d. Lawrence Sisley, twin brother of Florence. Lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

6d. Herbert Sisley.

7d. Herman Sisley. Twin brother of Herbert.

4c. Bertram Sisley, married May Schiebler, Died at New Castle, Pa., at the age of 68 years.

1d. Claude Sisley, died in 1954.

2d. Arthur Sisley, died in 1954. Lived at Youngstown, Ohio.

3d. Edwin Perry Sisley, born in July 1899; Died June 22, 1954. His widow, Ruth Kaufman Sisley, lives at 303 Moore St., East Liverpool, Ohio.

1e. Richard T. Sisley, lives at 1218 Northside Ave., E. Liverpool, Ohio.

2e. William Sisley, lives at Newell, W. Va.

3e. Edwin Bertram Sisley, 802 Avondale Ave., East Liverpool, Ohio.

5c. Roswell Sisley (1876-1953), married first to Hattie Huffine (1878-1909). Buried at Mt. Washington Cemetery, Perryopolis, Pa.

1d. Frank Sisley, married Mary Belle Echard. Live in Perryopolis.

1e. Joan (Stoner)

2e. Thomas Sisley, married and lives in Perryopolis.

Roswell Sisley married the second time to Sarah M. Nutt, widow of Percy D. Sisley.

1d. Kathleen Sisley, died in infancy

2d. Rodney Sisley, married Gertrude Bell. Lives in Star Junction, Pa.

1e. Gretchen (Kershey)

2e. Edward Sisley

3e. William Sisley

3d. Catherine June (Bock), lives in Perryopolis, Pa.

1e. Fritzi Bock.

4d. Mary Jean, married George Brinker, West Newton, Pa.
1e. James Brinker
2e. Vicki Brinker
3e. Robert Brinker
6c. Percy D. Sisley (1879-1905), married Sarah M. Nutt (1878-1939).
7c. Clara Sisley, died at Sharon, Pa., in 1903.
8c. Wilbur Sisley, lives at 46 Tony Row, Star Junction, Pa. Married first to Nellie Russell, daughter of Dr. Russell of Perryopolis, Pa.
1d. Marian Sisley, married August Huckle, Buffalo, N. Y.
2d. Rhoda Sisley, married Jack Wilson, Tonowanda, N. Y.
3d. Perry Russell Sisley, married Kay Reynolds, Gasport, N.Y.
4d. Kenneth Sisley, married Florence Lanney, Del Paso Heights, Calif.
5d. Edith Sisley, married Paul Bonjourno, Sunnyside, Ohio
6d. Bernice Sisley, married Paul Hugus, Monongahela City, Pa.
7d. Clarence Sisley, married Dorothy Wilkes, Lockport, N. Y.
Wilbur Sisley was married the second time to Frances Huckle.
1d. Aubrey, married a widow (Name not given).
2d. Lois Sisley, married Howard Lauderback, Charleroi, Pa.
3d. Dorothy Sisley, married Paul Olock, Boyerstown, Pa.
4d. Frances Sisley, at home.
9c. Viva Sisley (Haney). Died at Fayette City, Pa.
1d. Oliver Haney
2d. Avis Haney
3d. Maxine Haney
10c. Raymond H. Sisley (1889-1939), married Ada May Myers (1894-1950).
1d. Erma, married Robert Camino, Brownsville, Pa.
2d. Myra Sisley, Brownsville, Pa.
3d. Vera Sisley, Brownsville, Pa.
4d. Keith Sisley, Brownsville, Pa.
11c. Valentine Sisley, died in infancy.
12c. Gilbert (or "Gib") was born Feb. 24, 1893. Unmarried and lives in trailer house near Layton Bridge, Perryopolis, Pa.
3b. Isabel Martin (July 18, 1852-Dec. 16, 1884), married Patrick Curran (1840-1914). Buried at Mt. Washington Cemetery, Perryopolis, Pa.
1c. Eva May (Hoenshell), died at Banning, Pa., about 1928.
1d. Lottie Bell Hoenshell
2d. Gertrude, married and lived at Washington, Pa.
2c. Charles L. Curran
1d. Clarence Curran
3c. Lulu M. Curran
4c. Walter W. Curran
5c. Viola (Rhodes), lived at Banning, Pa.
4b. Charles L. Martin, born Feb. 25, 1854, was married July 1, 1875 by Rev. Thomas Patterson to Mary E. Jackson (Sept. 28, 1856-Jan. 28, 1890).
1c. Ada V. Martin, born June 10, 1876, married Harry Hildebrand.
1d. Mary Hildebrand.
2c. Albert J. Martin, (Nov. 18, 1877-May 31, 1957). Buried at Mt. Washington Cemetery, Perryopolis. His widow, Etta Martin, lives at Canton, Ohio.
1d. Myrna May Martin, died when about one year old.
2d. Earl P. Martin, Ambia, Indiana.

3d. Arthur Martin, Lakeworth, Florida.
4d. Harold Martin, Inglewood, California.
5d. Glenn Martin, Canton, Ohio
6d. Grover Martin, Irwin, Pa.
7d. Wayne Martin, Canton, Ohio.
8d. Ray Martin, Burbank, California.
9d. Helen (Strausser), North Canton, Ohio.
10d. Virginia (Forney), North Canton, Ohio.

3c. Arthur G. Martin, born Sept. 3, 1879. Deceased.
4c. Milton H. Martin, born Mar. 19, 1881. Deceased.
5c. Frank L. Martin, born June 29, 1883, lives at Van Buren, Ohio.
6c. Chester Martin, born Mar. 11, 1887, married Georgia Bell Hixenbaugh. Live in Perryopolis. Several children.

5b. Isaac Martin, Jr., born Feb. 4, 1856, was married to Jennie Jackson.
1c. Laura Martin. Deceased.
2c. Harry Martin. Lives opposite filtration plant at Perryopolis, Pa.
3c. Lena Martin. Deceased.
4c. Stewart Martin, lives at Victoria, Star Junction, Pa.
5c. Lewis Martin. Lived at Jefferson, Greene County, Pa. Deceased.
6c. Russell Martin, lives at Mather, Greene County, Pa.

6b. Albert Martin, born Mar. 17, 1861, died in September, 1861.

2a. Frances Eberhart, second child of Lewis Adolphus and Lucinda Banks Eberhart, died Aug. 13, 1881.

3a. Sophia Eberhart, third child of Lewis Adolphus and Lucinda Banks Eberhart, was married Oct. 18, 1855 to James Stewart of Elizabeth, Pa. They later lived on North Side, Pittsburgh.

1b. Lewis A. Stewart. Married Kate Shook.
1c. Mabel Stewart
2c. Florence Stewart
3c. Alice Stewart
4c. Lewis Stewart
5c. Nellie Stewart

2b. Charles Stewart. Married Nora Wescott.
1c. Laura Stewart
2c. Charles Stewart
3c. Lilly Stewart

3b. George W. Stewart. Married (to whom not known).
1c. William Stewart
2c. Georgie Stewart
3c. (Not named)

4b. James M. Stewart. Married Kate Watson.
1c. Walter Stewart
2c. Ellen Stewart
3c. Katie Stewart

5b. Alexander Stewart, was married but had no children.
6b. Frank Stewart.
7b. Harry Stewart.

4a. William Eberhart, fourth child of Lewis Adolphus and Lucinda Banks Eberhart, was married to Affinity Page, and lived at 14 East Stockton Ave., North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1b. Charles L. Eberhart, born Dec. 25, 1867.
2b. Cecelia Eberhart, born Sept. 1, 1871.

5a. James Eberhart, fifth child of Lewis Adolphus and Lucinda Banks Eberhart, was married to Emma Roberts of Pittsburgh, and moved to Los Angeles, Calif.

1b. Harry Eberhart

2b. Ella Eberhart, died in 1873.

3b. India Eberhart, also died in 1873.

4b. Clarence Eberhart

5b. Rose Eberhart

6a. Laura Eberhart, sixth child of Lewis Adolphus and Lucinda Banks Eberhart, was married to Christian Baird of Pittsburgh, a carpenter by occupation. No children. She died in 1927, and is buried in Fayette City cemetery.

7a. Cecelia Eberhart, seventh child of Lewis Adolphus and Lucinda Banks Eberhart, was not married. She lived on North Side, Pittsburgh, and took care of her aged mother. Also buried in Fayette City cemetery.

Rev. ALBERT GALLATIN EBERHART, eleventh child of Adolphus and Sophia Speelman Eberhart, was born Oct. 8, 1810, at New Geneva, Pa. He was married to Eliza Evans, born May 1, 1815. When young he worked with his father in the glass factory, but after receiving his education he entered the ministry of the Baptist Church, and followed this profession until his death, May 22, 1881. He once preached at Donegal, Pa., but later moved to Iowa, where he preached at Muscatine, Cedar Falls, and Waterloo. He organized the first Baptist Church in Cedar Rapids. During the Civil War he was chaplain of the Twelfth Iowa Regiment volunteer infantry for six months, but could not endure the service, hence resigned. He was buried at Waterloo, Iowa.

1a. Gustavus Adolphus Eberhart, born Nov. 27, 1836, was married June 3, 1861, to Del Lucia Wright. He was a civil engineer and lived at Des Moines. During the Rebellion he was second lieutenant in the Third Regiment Iowa volunteer infantry. After two years' service he resigned on account of poor health, but as soon as he recovered sufficiently he again enlisted and was appointed major of the Thirty-second Iowa infantry, and finally promoted to be a colonel. After the war he lived at Waterloo, Iowa, and was elected clerk of the court of Black Hawk County. They were members of the Baptist Church.

1b. Albert Wright Eberhart, born May 22, 1863, was assistant ticket agent of the C. & N. W. Railroad at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

2b. George Othello Eberhart, born June 27, 1866, was night ticket agent at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

3b. Gertrude W. Eberhart, born June 13, 1868.

4b. Frederick S. Eberhart, born Feb. 9, 1870.

5b. Adolph Eberhart, born May 13, 1872.

6b. Robert Burdette Eberhart, born Jan. 8, 1877.

2a. George Evans Eberhart, born Jan. 19, 1839, was married Dec. 25, 1868, to Ida Markley. He enlisted at the commencement of the Civil War, and was in the Third Regiment Iowa infantry three years; then re-enlisted and was taken prisoner at the battle of Atlanta, and was two months in Andersonville prison. After his exchange he remained in the army until the close of the war, and then lived at Cedar Falls, Iowa. They were members of the Baptist Church.

1b. Lewis V. Eberhart, born Jan. 7, 1871.

2b. Philip Lloyd Eberhart, born Aug. 2, 1873.

3b. Nora Aileen Eberhart, born Mar. 30, 1876.

4b. Clyde Markley Eberhart, born Aug. 19, 1879.

3a. John Speelman Eberhart, born Feb. 8, 1841, was married Dec. 25, 1872 to Ella Payne. He enlisted in the army when quite young, and was drum major in the Twentieth Regiment Iowa volunteer infantry. After the war he was a hardware merchant at LaPorte City, Iowa.

4a. Benjamin Evans Eberhart, born June 10, 1844, was married Dec. 22, 1874, to Clara E. Stebbins. He enlisted at the "first call" in the First Iowa infantry, and after three months' service he re-enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment Iowa infantry. At the battle of Shiloh he lost his right eye and was discharged but soon enlisted again in the Sixth Regiment Iowa cavalry, and continued to the close of the war. He was assistant regimental bugler and leader of the regimental band. They lived at Marshalltown, Iowa, where he was quarter master in the Soldiers' Home.

1b. Florence B. Eberhart, born June 17, 1878.

2b. Henry G. Eberhart, born June 9, 1881.

3b. Fay P. Eberhart, born Feb. 23, 1883.

5a. Lloyd Eberhart, born Feb. 20, 1847, married in December 1880, to Mary C. H. McClelland. He entered the Thirty-second Iowa infantry, and was a drum major at the close of the war. Later became an inventor and manufacturer and lived at Joliet, Ill.

1b. Kate McClelland Eberhart, born Oct. 13, 1881.

6a. Alwilda S. Eberhart, born Jan. 26, 1852, lived with her mother at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She was teacher of music by profession. (UE, pp. 176-185).

(Supplement to the foregoing record of Adolphus Eberhart and descendants):

FREDERICK EBERHART (1771-1849). I began writing this Sketch of John Adam Eberhart supposing that this Frederick Eberhart whose record will now be given was one and the same person as George Frederick Eberhart (son of Adolphus) described on page 49. Greene County records however clearly indicate that this supposition is incorrect. This Frederick was buried at "the old graveyard" near the present High School building at Mapletown, Pa. While this old graveyard was being cleaned up by the Works Progress Administration during the early 1930's, his great-grandson Earl T. Flenniken of Carmichaels discovered and copied the gravestone inscription which stated that Frederick Eberhart died Nov. 28, 1849, aged 78 years, 10 months, and 10 days. (Hence the date of his birth was Jan. 18, 1771.)

A family tradition says that Frederick, with his wife Sophia, and his son also named Frederick, were born in Germany, but no records of the date of their coming to America or of their locating in Greene County have yet been found. The fact that they did locate in the same community where Adolphus Eberhart lived indicates probable kinship with him, but what records we have apparently exclude the possibility of his having been either a brother, a son, or a nephew. A plausible conjecture is that he may have been a son of John Adam Eberhart's brother Philip's son, --and thus a cousin of Adolphus. (See pp. 20-21.) Thus also, he has a proper place in this Sketch.

Some historians of this period refer to an old soldier named Frederick Eberhart who was present at the reception given for General Lafayette by the Honorable Albert Gallatin at his Friendship Hill estate in 1825. The Frederick Eberhart we are now considering, having been born in 1771, obviously was not a soldier during the Revolution, but he may have been in military service during the War of 1812. I have been informed that there are several entries for soldiers bearing a similar name in the National Archives and Records Service at Washington, D. C., but a close study of these entries by persons having some knowledge of this particular case would be required in order to establish positive identification.

Frederick Eberhart died without leaving a will, but letters of administration were granted to Christian Longanecker (a son-in-law), Jan. 2, 1850. The same day a bond to the amount of $6000 was filed, with Lewis Eberhart (a son) and Robert Keener (another son-in-law) as sureties. The renunciation of the widow Sophia Eberhart, and an inventory and vendue list, were also filed, Jan. 14, 1850. (See Greene County Court Records, Estate No. 1370.)

Some of the descendants of Sophia Eberhart have related, with a great deal of amusement, how she used to tell them her maiden name in German. It sounded something like "Sophia (or Sophina) Yawcobia Rabenach." Perhaps the nearest correct English equivalent would be Sophia (or Josephine) Jacobia Rabenock. She lived more than nine years after her husband's death, and apparently spent her last days in the home of her daughter, Elizabeth Keener. She was buried in the Keener graveyard near Willow Tree in Greene township, and her gravestone states that she died Jan. 22, 1859, aged 82 years, 5 months, and 15 days. (Hence, she was born Aug. 7, 1776.) Her will, dated Sept. 29, 1857, was registered at the Waynesburg Court House, Feb. 15, 1859. (Estate No. 1819; Will Book No. 3, Vol. I, page 278.) A copy of this will (slightly edited) is presented herewith:

"The last will and testament of Sophia Eberhart of the township of Greene, in the county of Greene, and the State of Pennsylvania: I Sophia Eberhart considering the uncertainty of this mortal life and being of sound mind and memory do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and making void all former wills made by me at any time heretofore.

First, I direct my son Samuel to have the seventy-eight dollars that I paid for him on his father's estate. I charge him nothing for that. Second, I direct my son Lewis' oldest daughter to have my bed and bedding and chest, and Lewis is to take good care of this bed and chest for his daughter. Third, I direct Sophia Longanecker, daughter of Christian Longanecker, to have my trunk. Fourth, I direct that my four daughters are to have all my wearing clothes. Fifth, I direct that after all my debts are paid, the balance of my money is to be equally divided between my eight children, to wit: Frederick, Samuel, Charles, Lewis, Elizabeth, Sophia, Willamena, and Sarah; and I do hereby make and ordain my son Lewis executor of this my last will and testament; in witness whereof I, Sophia Eberhart, the testator, have to this my will, written on one sheet of paper, set my hand and seal this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Sophia Eberhart (Seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of us.

Sebastian Keener
Jacob Williamson

This will was duly certified by these two subscribing witnesses before Justus F. Temple, Register of Wills, Feb. 14, 1859. Inventory filed, March 7, 1859.

This will of Sophia Eberhart gives first the names of her four sons, followed by the names of her four daughters, but this is not the exact order of their dates of birth. The dates of one son and three daughters have been ascertained, but the dates of the other four are not known and can only be surmised. I give them now in their probable order.

1a. Frederick Eberhart, as already stated, was born in Germany. He was married to Molly Marriner and they moved to Ohio.

1b. John Eberhart.
2b. Arch Eberhart.
3b. James Eberhart.
4b. Lewis Eberhart.

2a. Samuel Eberhart. Moved to Indiana. No further record.

3a. Elizabeth G. Eberhart. The inscription of her gravestone states that she died Sept. 12, 1895, aged 90 years, 7 months, and 23 days. (Hence, she was born Jan. 20, 1805.) She was married to Robert Keener, who died April 12, 1889, aged 86 years. He was a son of Sebastian Keener, who died Apr. 28, 1826, aged 70 years, 7 months, and 13 days. (Hence, was born Sept. 15, 1755.) A new stone recently placed at his grave in the old Keener family graveyard indicates that this Sebastian Keener was a soldier of the American Revolution. A nearby stone at the grave of Margaret Keener (apparently his sister) states that she departed this life Feb. 26, 1831, aged 73 years and 22 days. The Federal Census of 1790 lists "Boston" Keener among the heads of families in what was then Washington County, and indicates that he had four sons (one past 16) and three daughters at that time. A tract of land consisting of 241-1/2 acres called "Bostonion" was patented to Boston Canor, June 3, 1794. It was located on the south side of Whitely Creek in Greene Township, and evidently became the original Keener homestead, and the burial place of its earlier residents.

1b. Charles Keener. Married Ellen Stewart.

1c. Aaron Keener. Unmarried.

2c. Cornelius Keener. Married Artie Steel.

3c. Levi Keener. Married Alice Millian.

1d. Mrs. Morris Brewer (a daughter) lives at 5 Miller St., Morgantown, W. Va.

4c. Frank Keener. Married Mary A. Kelley.

5c. William Keener. Died in 1957. Married Goldie Fox.

6c. Ellsworth Keener. Married Kathryn Knox.

7c. Fleming Keener. Married Dora Williamson.

2b. Sarah Keener. Unmarried.

3b. Sebastian ("Boston") Keener (1831-1927). Married in 1853 to Margaret Vance (1835-1920).

1c. Grediley ("Dilly") Ann (July 31, 1855 -). She became the second wife of Robert T. Williams (born Aug. 9, 1852) who was proprietor of a pottery at New Geneva. He disappeared while on a boat trip for the sale of pottery in the lower Monongahela valley in January 1895. Two sons of his first wife still survive. Charles lives in New Geneva, and William at the old homestead of my grandfather, Adolph Eberhart, on the road leading to Morris Cross Roads.

2c. George Keener. Married Tillie McCann.

3c. Mary Keener. Married Raymond Hopton.

1d. William Hopton.

2d. Retta Hopton.

3d. Grace Hopton.

4d. Lena Hopton.

5d. Myrtle Hopton.

4c. McClelland Keener. Married Sudia Headley.

5c. Joseph Keener. Married Maud McCann.

6c. Cinderella Keener. Married E. Smith.

7c. Frank Keener. Married Cindy Edwards.

8c. Jesse Keener. Born in 1874. Married Myrtle Minor, born 1878.

1d. Margaret Keener. Married Raymond Jackson.

2d. Galey L. Keener. Married Lona Wade. They live at 511 Chelsea St., Sistersville, W. Va. This man furnished me nearly all of this Keener family record, but does not carry it down to the present generation.

9c. Rhetta Keener. Married Anthony Fossett.

4b. Mary Keener. Married Gideon Long. Buried at Keener graveyard.

1c. Robert Long. Married Satira Dixon.

2c. Hamilton Long. Married M. R. Urmer.

3c. Sadie Long. Married R. S. Sickelsmith.

5b. Elizabeth Keener. Died Mar. 3, 1876, aged 41 years, 11 months, and 4 days. Her gravestone at Keener graveyard bears inscription:

"Afflictions sore for years I bore
Physicians were in vain.
At length God pleased to give me ease,
And freed me from all pain."

6b. An infant daughter, not named, died in 1836, aged 10 days. Buried at the Keener family graveyard.

7b. Sophia Keener. Married Jacob Williamson.

1c. Mary Williamson.

2c. Jasper Williamson.

1d. Herschel Williamson. Lives at Whitely, Pa.

3c. Martha Williamson.

4c. Robert Williamson.

5c. Ellsworth Williamson. This man has also helped to furnish the present record.

6c. Della Williamson.

7c. Simon M. Williamson.

1d. J. Wood Williamson.

4a. Charles Eberhart. Married a woman named McClain, and moved to West Virginia.

1b. Charles Eberhart.

2b. Westley Eberhart.

3b. Robert Eberhart.

4b. Sarah Eberhart.

5a. Willamena Eberhart. No record beyond that found in her mother's will.

6a. Sophia Eberhart (Oct. 29, 1813-Nov. 5, 1894). Married Jan. 6, 1839 to Christian Longanecker (June 22, 1818-July 22, 1899). Buried at Monongahela Hill Cemetery, near Mapletown, Pa.

1b. David Longanecker (Jan. 24, 1840 -). Married Ellen Boord. Lived in Missouri.

1c. Emmer Longanecker.

2c. Amanda Longanecker. Married James Inglish in Missouri.

3c. Edward Longanecker. Unmarried.

4c. Frank Longanecker. Married in Missouri.

5c. Thomas Longanecker. Lived in Los Angeles, California,

6c. Leslie Longanecker. Also lived in Los Angeles.

7c. Frances Longanecker. Married an Odell. Lived in California.

8c. Sophia Longanecker. Married a Harris in Missouri.

9c. Bertram Longanecker. Lived in Joplin, Missouri.

2b. Charles Longanecker (May 1, 1842-Dec. 27, 1911). Married Jane Burwell (Nov. 1, 1846-July 30, 1912). Buried at the Monongahela Hill Cemetery.

1c. John C. Longanecker. Baptist minister. Married. Deceased.

1d. Vernon Longanecker.

1e. Daughter. Name not given.

2d. Glenn Longanecker (1901-1947). Unmarried. Buried at the Monongahela Hill Cemetery.

2c. Albert Longanecker. Married Mary D. Core.

1d. Eleanor Longanecker. Married Frank Baily.

1e. John Albert Baily. Married Ina Christopher.
1f. Sandra Baily.
2f. Carol Baily.
2d. Paul Longanecker. Married.
3d. One not named. Died young.
3c. Anna Belle Longanecker. Married Leslie Hartley.
1d. Josephus Hartley. Married Grace Williams, daughter of Charles L. Williams who once worked at the pottery of Robert T. Williams at New Geneva. Live near Sugar Grove Public School.
1e. Helen Hartley. Married Lawrence Minor.
2e. Josephus Charles Hartley. Married Nell Hess.
3e. Wanda Hartley.
4c. Stella Longanecker. (Feb. 27, 1874-Sept. 20, 1944). Buried at Monongahela Hill Cemetery. Unmarried.
5c. William Longanecker. Married Laura Lantz.
1d. Lantz Longanecker. Married Sara Hartley.
2d. Frank Longanecker. Unmarried.
6c. Walter Longanecker. Married Carrie Cameron.
Four sons, not named.
7c. Bertha Longanecker. Married Carl Minor.
1d. Cyral Minor. Married Katherine Minor.
2d. John H. Minor. Married Helen Hartley.
1e. Robert Minor.
2e. Hazel Minor.
3b. Margaret A. Longanecker (Nov. 29, 1844-Sept. 26, 1929). Unmarried. Buried at Monongahela Hill Cemetery.
4b. Sarah Longanecker. Married John Honsaker.
1c. Lucian Honsaker. Married Etta Johnson.
2c. Charles E. Honsaker. Married Etta Durr. He died Mar. 17, 1958, aged 84 years. Buried at Mennonite Church, Masontown, Pa.
1d. Edgar Honsaker.
2d. Glenn Honsaker.
3c. Elizabeth Honsaker. Married Ray Baumgartner. Live at Martinsburg, Blair County, Pa.
1d. Clova Baumgartner.
4c. Chauncey Honsaker. Married.
5c. Ray Honsaker. Married Nora Metzler. Lives at Martinsburg, Pa.
Several children.
6c. Leslie Honsaker. Married. Has several children.
7c. Edward Honsaker. Married.
1d. One son, not named. Lives at Lima, Ohio.
8c. Fred Honsaker. Married.
1d. Evelyn Honsaker. Married Frank Mays.
2d. Marian Honsaker. Married N. H. Gosnell.
9c. Margaret Honsaker. Married Clarence Metzler. Live in Martinsburg, Pa.
Several children.
5b. Christian E. Longanecker. (Jan. 22, 1851- 1935). Married Jemima A. McClure (1858-1924). Buried at Monongahela Hill Cemetery. No children.
6b. Sophia Elizabeth Longanecker (Nov. 6, 1853-). Married George Durr.
1c. Herman Durr. Married Grace Hart.
1d. Fred Durr. Married Olive Crawford.

1e. Caren Durr.
2e. Ellen Durr.
2d. Doris Durr. Married Samuel Lewis.
1e. Georgie Lewis.
2e. Samuel Lewis.
3e. Charles Lewis.
3d. Ellen Durr. Married Kenneth Randolph.
1e. Wilfred Randolph.
2e. Wilma Randolph.
4d. Westley Durr. Married Winona Livengood.
2c. Ernest Durr. Married Mabel Gallatin.
1d. Robert Durr.

7b. Lucian B. Longanecker (May 3, 1856- 1929). Married Pleasy J. Garrison (1857-1926). Buried at Monongahela Hill Cemetery.

1c. Mary S. Longanecker. Unmarried. Retired school teacher. Lives on Highway No. 88 between Sugar Grove and Paisley. Mail address, Greensboro, Pa., R. D. 1. This lady furnished most of the information for this part of the record.

2c. Eva Longanecker. She and her sister, Mary S., live together. Married to Edgar Hewitt.

1d. Erma Hewitt. Married Ewing Miller.
1e. Kay Lynne Miller.
2e. Mary Jo Miller.
3e. Amy Sue Miller.

7a. Lewis Eberhart (Feb. 2, 1816-May 14, 1913). Lived on a farm on the Gray's Landing road not far from Mapletown. He had the reputation of being very outspoken in his ways, but after he was 84 years of age was baptized in the icy waters of the nearby creek and became a member of the Sugar Grove Baptist Church. It will be noted from the above dates that he was more than 3 months past 97 at the time of his death. He was married to Rose Ann Guesman who died June 30, 1887, aged 63 years, 1 month, and 27 days. (Hence, she was born May 3, 1824.) Both are buried in the Glades Cemetery at the New Providence Presbyterian Church near Carmichaels, Pa.

1b. Elizabeth Eberhart (1850-1924). Married Samuel Dulaney (1849-1932).

1c. Flora Dulaney (1882-). Married Joseph Thomas (1879-1955).

1d. Margaret Elizabeth Thomas (1910-). Married William Sweet (1908 -), McKeesport, Pa.

1e. Marcia Ann Sweet (born 1947).

2c. Louis Dulaney (1884-). Married in 1909 to Launa Sharpnack (1887-). They live at 64 Wilmac St., Uniontown, Pa. They furnished important information for this record.

1d. Nellie Dulaney, born May 19, 1911, was married to the Rev. Harold D. Shiflet (born 1915), minister of a Presbyterian Church at Ashtabula, Ohio.

1e. H. Scott Shiflet (1944).
2e. Harold D. Shiflet, Jr., (1948). Died in infancy.
3e. Linda Lu Shiflet (1949).
4e. Hobart M. Shiflet(1953).

2d. Lenora Dulaney (1916). Married Feb. 14, 1938 to Albert M. Densmore (1911). Live at 68 Wilmac St., Uniontown, Pa.

1e. H. Thomas Densmore (1942).
2e. Rebecca Jane Densmore (1948).

3c. Charity Anne Dulaney (1887), died at 14 months of age.

2b. Maria Eberhart (1853-1942). Married David Cowan (1861-1937).

1c. Ernest Cowan (1892). Lives on old Lewis Eberhart farm.

3b. Samuel Eberhart (1855-1917). Married Eliza Burwell (1859-1909). Buried at Monongahela Hill Cemetery, near Mapletown.

1c. James E. Eberhart (1878-1937). Married Ruth Lantz.

1d. Jessie Eberhart.

2c. Charles Eberhart (1880-1952). Married first to Lulu Atchison of New Geneva. Married second time to Anna Thomas (1881-1945).

1d. Margaret Blanche Eberhart (1919). Married first to Mr. Glover.

1e. Lura Ann Glover.

2e. Thomas Glover.

Margaret Blanche Eberhart married second time to John Morris.

1e. Johnnie Morris.

4b. Christian L. Eberhart (June 18, 1858-Apr. 19, 1907). Married Alice M. Vance (Mar. 5, 1862-Dec. 30, 1905). Both buried at Monongahela Hill Cemetery.

1c. Jacob Eberhart (1885-1926). Married Belle Rumble.

1d. Lewis Eberhart.

2d. Jessie Eberhart.

3d. Alberta Eberhart.

4d. Albert Eberhart.

2c. Lucian Eberhart (1887-1933). Died in State of Washington. Married Eleanor Matteson.

1d. Lucille Eberhart.

3c. Ray Eberhart (1889-1946). Died at Elizabeth, W. Va. Married Ethel Gibson.

1d. Genevieve Eberhart.

4c. Floyd Eberhart (1893). Married Lucretia Garrison (1893). Live at Carmichaels, Pa.

1d. Mary Eberhart (1916).

5c. Jessie Eberhart (1896-1955). Married John Cooper (1886-1951). Both buried at Monongahela Hill Cemetery.

1d. Robert Cooper. Lives at Detroit, Mich.

2d. Edna Marie Cooper.

5b. Noah Eberhart (1861-1921). Married Flora Hopton (1859-1921). Both buried at Monongahela Hill Cemetery.

1c. Sylvia Eberhart. Married Ellen Swan. Live at 31916 Kathryn St., Garden City, Mich.

1d. Ewing Eberhart. Lives in Columbus, Ohio.

2d. Paul Eberhart. Lives in Detroit, Mich.

6b. Anna Rose Eberhart (1865-1932). Married William Cree (1863-1949). Buried at Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery, near Khedive, Greene County, Pa.

1c. Lena V. Cree (1894). Married first to Grover C. Fox (1892-1921).

1d. Kenneth D. Fox (1917). Married Effie Mae Ponder (1917).

Lena V. Cree married second time to Charles Cowell (1906-1953).

1d. Elizabeth J. Cowell (1927). Married first to Floyd Iams (1927).

1e. Willard D. Iams (1950).

2e. Gary Lee Iams (1953).

Elizabeth J. Cowell married second time to Howard Jennings (1913).

2c. John Henry Cree (Nov. 23, 1897-Jan. 24, 1950). Buried at Muddy Creek Church Cemetery. Married to Hazel Mason (1897).

1d. Anna Louise Cree (1930). Secretary in office of Don C. Longanecker, Superintendent of Green County Public Schools at Waynesburg, Pa.

8a. Sarah Eberhart (May 10, 1821-July 25, 1898). Married to Simon Peter Longanecker (Apr. 28, 1822-Mar. 31, 1900). Both buried at Monongahela Hill Cemetery.

1b. Elizabeth Longanecker (Apr. 23, 1849- 1928). Married to James P. Merryman.

1c. Margaret Merryman. Married Robert Dunham.

1d. Warren Dunham.

2d. Higgens Dunham.

3d. Ralph Dunham.

2c. Jessie Merryman. Married Jesse Colvin.

1d. Carl Colvin.

2d. Margaret Colvin.

3d. Adaline Colvin.

3c. Elmer Merryman. Married Pearl Hasson.

1d. Pauline Merryman.

2d. Warren Merryman.

4c. Minor Merryman. Unmarried.

5c. Sylvester Merryman. Married Grace Clark.

1d. Gladys Merryman.

2d. Gaylon Merryman.

6c. Ira Merryman. Married Haddie Clark.

1d. Janette Merryman.

2d. Virginia Merryman.

7c. Irva Merryman. Married Donna Durr.

1d. Vernon Merryman.

2b. Adaline Longanecker (Sept. 23, 1850- 1939). Married James E. Colvin.

1c. Silva Colvin. Died in infancy.

3b. Mary Ann Longanecker (Aug. 1, 1852-June 6, 1936). Married William F. Flenniken.

1c. Earl T. Flenniken. Unmarried. Lives at Carmichaels.

2c. Charles Flenniken. Married Alice Huston. No children.

4b. Sylvester F. Longanecker (Dec. 11, 1854-Sept. 12, 1950). Married in 1890 to Ida B. Debolt (1865-1931), a sister of Rev. John H. Debolt, pastor of the Methodist Church at West Alexander, Pa.

1c. Don C. Longanecker, Superintendent of Green County Public Schools for many years. Retired July 1, 1958. Married Carrie Gwinn. They live in Waynesburg, Pa.

1d. Don C. Longanecker, Jr. Killed in France, Nov. 8, 1944.

2d. Jean Longanecker. Married to Scott.

2c. Judson D. Longanecker. Teacher in Public Schools. Married Sara J. Bailey. Live at 213 Dixon Boulevard, Uniontown, Pa.

5b. Margaret Longanecker (Apr. 24, 1857-Dec. 15, 1949). Unmarried.

6b. Elmira Longanecker (Oct. 29, 1859). Still living at time this is being written (1958). Unmarried.

7b. John E. Longanecker (Feb. 1, 1862- 1951). Married Linnie Thomas (1874-1943), Buried at Monongahela Hill Cemetery.

1c. Carl Longanecker (July 19, 1900-July 21, 1900).

MARTIN L. EBERHART (? -1792)

MARTIN L. EBERHART, son of John Adam Eberhart, duke of Elsass, Germany, (See page 21 of this Sketch) came to this country when a young man, and landed at Baltimore, Maryland. He was a glass-blower by trade, and engaged in that business first at Baltimore, and then moved to Frederick in company with his brother Adolphus, and other relatives, where they carried on the glass business until his death. (UE, p. 173). This business conducted by John Frederick Amelung at New Bremen near Frederick, Maryland, has already been described in this Sketch (pp. 38-40). Martin L. Eberhart died in Maryland in 1792, and his widow, Maria Christiana, and his three sons, Martin, Jr., Frederick, and Adolph, did not come to Western Pennsylvania until about 1806 or 1807, several years after his younger brother Adolphus had arrived here. Hence the story of Adolphus has preceded that of Martin L. in this Sketch.

Certain land transactions in which Martin L. Eberhart was involved are recorded at the Frederick County Court House in Frederick, Maryland:

"At the request of Martin Everhart, the following Deed was recorded, Aug. 18, 1790, to wit: This indenture made this eighteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety between Abraham Faw of Frederick County and the State of Maryland, Merchant, of the one part and Martin Everhart of the same County and State aforesaid of the other part, witnesseth that whereas at the sale of confiscated British property held by the Intendant of the State of Maryland at Frederick Town about the twelfth day of August seventeen hundred and eighty five, the hereinafter described tract or parcel of land was exposed at publick sale at which the said Abraham Faw became the purchaser, and which said land was conveyed to him the said Abraham Faw by the Hon. John Rogers, Esq., Chancellor on behalf of the said State on or about the fourth day of June seventeen hundred and eighty eight. ... Now this indenture further witnesseth that the said Abraham Faw for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred pounds current money to him in hand paid by the said Martin Everhart" .... sold "all that tract or parcel of land being part of a tract of land called 'Black Acre' situated, lying, and being in the county aforesaid ....containing and laid out for ninety three acres of land more or less, together with all houses, buildings, fences, and improvements, etc." Mary Ann, wife of Abraham Faw, relinquished all her dower rights in said property. (Land Records, 1790-1791, Liber W. R. 9, pp. 375-376).

"At the request of John Koontz the following Deed was recorded, Aug. 18, 1790, to wit: This indenture made this eighteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety between Abraham Faw of Frederick County and the State of Maryland of the one part and John Koontz of the County and State aforesaid of the other part, witnesseth that whereas at the sale of confiscated British property held by the Intendant of the State of Maryland at Frederick Town on or about the twelfth day of August seventeen hundred and eighty five, the hereinafter described tract or parcel of land was exposed and published at publick sale at which the said Abraham Faw became the purchaser and which said land was conveyed to him the said Abraham Faw by the Hon. John Rogers, Esq., Chancellor on behalf of the said State on or about the fourth day of June seventeen hundred and eighty eight. .... Now this Indenture further witnesseth that the said Abraham Faw for and in consideration of one hundred and fifteen pounds current money to him in hand paid by the said John Koontz" .... sold "all that tract or parcel of land being part of a tract called 'Black Acre' situated, lying, and being in the County aforesaid .... containing fifty one acres and one half acre of land more or less, together with all houses, buildings, fences, and improvements thereon, etc." (W. R. 9, pp. 376-378).

"At the request of Martin Everhart the following Deed was recorded, Aug. 18, 1790, to wit: This indenture made the eighteenth day of August one thousand seven hundred and ninety between John Koontz of Frederick County and State of Maryland, Farmer, of the one part and Martin Everhart of the same County and State aforesaid of the other part, witnesseth

that the said John Koontz for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds current money to him in hand paid by the said Martin Everhart" .... sold "all that tract or parcel of land being part of a tract of land called 'Gaunt's Garden' situated, lying, and being in the County aforesaid, beginning for the said part at the end of the twenty-seventh line of a tract of land called 'Black Acre' .... containing fifty-one acres and one half acre more or less, together with all houses, buildings, fences, and improvements whatsoever, etc." Christina, wife of John Koontz, relinquished all her right of dower in and to the said property, (W. R. 9, pp. 371-373). This particular tract of land was sold by Martin Everhart, Junior, executor of his father's estate (his wife Elizabeth concurring), on July 20, 1807, to George Reppert of Baltimore County for $2060. Deed recorded, Jan. 13, 1808. (Land Record, 1807-1808, W. R. 32, pp. 267-270). This property was adjacent to land once owned by John Frederick Amelung, as indicated by the following quotation: "Amelung seems to have formed a partnership, or at least to have been closely associated with James Labes. Labes was a Baltimorean and the first recorded mention of him is in a deed of July 1, 1793, when he and Amelung sold a part of a tract of land called 'Gaunt's Garden' to Henry Darnell. It was a part of the New Bremen tract." (ERG).

I insert here certain records, for whatever evidential value they may possess for the history now being told. The first of these relates to the names of some immigrants that are included in ship passenger lists recorded at Philadelphia, Pa.

"(List 307 C). At Joshua Fisher & Sons Store, Philadelphia, the 18th of September, 1773. Present: James Young, Esquire.

The Foreigners whose names are underwritten, imported in the Ship Brittania, James Peter, Master, from Rotterdam, but last from Cowes, did this day take and subscribe the foregoing Oaths and Declarations in the usual form. Consigned to Joshua Fisher & Sons. 150 in the List. 250 Frieghts." (Among the names of passengers are: Johann Georg Kramer, Johann Martin Krammer, Martin Kramer, Georg Martin Eberhardt, Johann Baldasar Kramer, Johann Adam Kramer, and Conrad Voltz.)

"(List 308 C). Mayor's Office at Philadelphia, the 21st of September, 1773." (Among the list of 14 names of passengers on the Ship Catherine is that of Martin Eberhard.) (S&H, Vol. I, pp. 749-751).

Old records of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Frederick, Maryland, contain the following entries:

Marriages:

Jan. 4, 1779. Martin Eberhardt to Christina Volzin.
Married by license.
Witnesses: Conrad Volz. Margreth Ditlo.

May 21, 1782. Adam Finch to Barbara Ginckelin, widow.
Witnesses: Conrad Volz, Filia Maria.
Balthasar Cramer ux Margreth. Martin Eberhardt.

Baptisms:

May 21, 1782 Parents: Balt Cramer ux Margreth.
Child: Maria, born Mar. 1.
Witnesses: Martin Eberhardt. Maria Volzin.

Apr. 10, 1783. Parents: Michael Weck ux Margreth.
Child: Michael, born July 16, 1782.
Witnesses: Martin Eberhardt ux Christina.

Sept. 27, 1784. Parents: Jacob Meinhardt uz Margreth.
Child: ..... , born Dec. 19, 1783.
Witnesses: Martin Eberhardt ux Christina

Uriah Eberhart, in his "History" (UE, p. 173), states that Martin L. Eberhart married a Miss Fulse, but this is obviously an error for Miss Volz, and is probably accounted for by the fact that the handwritten initial letter "V" of her name is made with a small loop at the bottom, and could easily be mistaken for the letter "F". Her given names, Maria and Christiana, are combined together into one in the Frederick County Court records which follow.

The will of Martin Eberhart (which incidentally was drawn up on the same day that the Bill of Rights was adopted as a part of the Constitution of the United States) is recorded at the Court House at Frederick, Maryland, (Record of Wills, Liber G. M. No. 2, p. 422). The signature to this will is in German script. The will reads as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Martin Eberhart of Frederick County, in the State of Maryland, being weak in body but of sound memory and understanding, do make and ordain, constitute and appoint this to be my last Will and Testament, this 15th day of December in the year of our Lord 1791:

First, I commit my soul into the hands of God, trusting thro the merits of the blessed Jesus that he will raise it up to Life Eternal, and my body to the Earth to be buried at the discretion of my wife and Christian friends. And as to my own worldly goods whereof I am possest, I give and bequeath them in the following manner.

Second, I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Maria Christiana, (she paying or discharging all my just debts) all my household goods and movable effects, allso my lands until my son Martin comes of age, so as to be capable of taking possession of it, then the said land to be appraised by men, and he the said Martin to pay my son Frederick and my son Adolph, to each of them one third of the value the land is appraised or valued to, and also my son Martin is to build his mother an house and she is to have ten acres of land as long as she lives, but if whe should marry again before that time, she is to have but her thirds, and the other two thirds to be applied for the education of my children in the English and Dutch languages.

Third, I give and bequeath to my son Martin, my watch and shot-gun when he is of age, but there is to be no other distinction between my children.

Fourth, I also appoint my wife Maria Christiana to be the Sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament. In testimony of which I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written."

Acknowledged, signed and sealed in the presence of us: Martin Eberhart
Ad. Kohlenberg. Adam Krammer.
Caltzar Kramer. (Seal)

The death of Martin L. Eberhart took place within a few weeks after this will was written, as appears from the following records:

"Frederick County, Feb'y 2d, 1792. Then came Maria Christiana Everhart and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God that the aforegoing instrument of writing is the true and whole Will and Testament of Martin Everhart late of Frederick County, deceased, that hath come to her hands and possession."

Geo. Murdoch, Reg'r.

"Frederick County, Feb'y 2d, 1792. Then came , Balser Cramer, and Adam Kramer, the three subscribing witnessed to the aforegoing last Will and Testament of Martin Everhart, late of Frederick County, deceased, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God that they did see the Testator named therein sign and seal this Will, that they heard him publish, pronounce and declare the same to be his last Will and Testament, that at the time of his so doing he was to the best of their apprehensions of a sound and disposing mind, memory, and understanding, that they respectively subscribed their names as witnesses to this Will in the presence and at the request of the Testator and all in the presence of each other."

Geo. Murdoch, Reg'r.

The records of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Frederick, Maryland, contain the following entry: "1797, on Good Friday were confirmed, and after receiving preparatory instruction, went to Holy Communion." Here follows a list of 35 names, among which are #7, Georg Reppert, and #30, Martin Eberhardt. These were evidently still in their boyhood at this time of confirmation. The names of both appear in later transactions.

The direction of Martin L. Eberhart's will that his oldest son, Martin, Jr., should take possession of his property, after he became of age and had made certain provisions for his mother and had also paid to each of his younger brothers, Frederick and Adolph, the equivalent of one third of the value of the property, was carried out by him in the following manner. Bonds signed by him, dated Jan. 19, 1807, are recorded at Frederick, Md., Feb. 4, 1807. (Land Records, 1806-1807, Liber W. R. 30, pp. 288-290). By the terms of these bonds, Martin Eberhart agrees to pay to his brother Frederick of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and to his brother Adolph, and to his mother Maria C. Eberhart, to each of them the sum of $500 in the following manner: $250 in two years from date, and $250 in two equal payments, that is, $125 on Jan. 19, 1810 and $125 on Jan. 19, 1811, the whole to bear interest at five percent per annum from the beginning. "On the payments aforesaid being made and done, this obligation to be void and of none effect, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue in law." These bonds were signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of A. Oliphant and J. W. Nicholson of Fayette County, July 18, 1807.

The following "release of dower" by Maria Christina Everhart is also recorded at Frederick, Md. (Land Records, 1807-1808, W. R. 32, pp. 458-459):

"This indenture made this ninth day of October in the year of our Lord 1807 between Maria Christina Everhart of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, widow of Martin Everhart, late of Frederick County and State of Maryland, deceased, of the one part and George Reppert of Baltimore County and State last aforesaid of the other part, whereas the said Martin Everhart died leaving a will bearing date the seventeenth day of December, 1791, and wherein he bequeathed to his wife among other things ten acres of land for and during the term of her natural life with a proviso that if she the said Maria C. Everhart marry again then she shall have but the thirds, now this indenture witnesseth that the said Maria C. Everhart, late wife of the said Martin Everhart, deceased, being at the sealing and delivery hereof above the age of twenty-one years, for and in consideration of the sum of $500 current money to her the said Maria C. Everhart in hand paid by the said George Reppert, she the said Maria C. Everhart ... by these presents doth freely, clearly and absolutely remise, release and forever quit claim unto the said George Reppert...all manner of dower right.... and all manner right to any land that she is or may be entitled to under the above mentioned will of Martin Everhart aforesaid, etc."

This indenture further witnesseth that the said Maria C. Everhart hath constituted and appointed....Adam Kramer of Frederick County and State of Maryland her attorney with full power to appear for her and in her name and as her act and deed to acknowledge this indenture before any Court, Judge, or Justice, etc." This transaction was witnessed by George Lepley and Baltzar Kramer. It was attested as follows: "Fayette County, Ss. The 9th day of October 1807, before James Robinson and Andrew Oliphant, Esquires, two of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County personally came the within named Maria Christiana Everhart who does acknowledge the foregoing release of dower to be her act and deed and desires that as such the same may be recorded in Frederick County, State of Maryland. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day aforesaid."

James Robinson. (Seal) A. Oliphant. (Seal)

The above was recorded at Frederick, Maryland, Mar. 18, 1808, at the request of George Reppert.

"Martin L. Eberhart had five sons. Two died in childhood. The other three, with their

mother, moved to New Geneva, Pa." (UE, p. 173). The foregoing Court records indicate that this removal to Pennsylvania took place about 1806 or 1807. Each of the three sons, Martin, Jr., Frederick, and Adolph had some connection with the New Geneva Glass Works during the closing years of its operation under the management of their uncle Adolphus Eberhart.

MARTIN EBERHART, Jr., son of Martin L. and Maria C. Eberhart, was married in Maryland (according to records of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Frederick, Md.) on Nov. 7, 1803, to Elizabeth Caseman. Two tombstones along the north wall of the Old Stone Church Cemetery at New Geneva record that Martin Eberhart died Apr. 1, 1822, aged 43 years and 5 months, and that his wife Elizabeth died Jan. 6, 1866, aged 81 years. There is another stone nearby to Susanna Caseman (perhaps a sister of Elizabeth) who died June 6, 1867, aged 80 years.

1a. John Eberhart, also buried at the Old Stone Church cemetery, died July 15, 1877, aged 67 years, 8 months, and 22 days. Rebecca Jane Eberhart, a daughter of "Johnny" Eberhart, was married to Alonzo West and lived at her father's homestead on George's Creek, not far from the site of the old New Geneva Glass Works established by Albert Gallatin. They were the parents of several children, and are buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery on the hill on the opposite side of George's Creek, near my boyhood home.

2a. Frederick Eberhart (Jan. 3, 1812 - May 22, 1896) was married Feb. 4, 1836, to Sarah Monroe of Greene County who died Mar. 17, 1884, aged 65 years, 9 months, and 6 days. Both are buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery. They had lived at one of the Glass Works houses, where he worked at his trade of carpenter and cabinetmaker. Some time after his wife's death, he went to Scottdale, Pa., where he died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Moxley.

1b. Martin G. Eberhart, son of Frederick and Sarah Monroe Eberhart, was born Mar. 21, 1837. He was a soldier of the Civil War. He was married to Caroline Black, and moved to Kansas. The family later located in Oklahoma.

1c. Arthur Eberhart

2c. Alice Eberhart (1868 -)

3c. William Eberhart (1870 -)

4c. Lawrence Eberhart (1872 -)

2b. William Eberhart was born Sept. 28, 1839. He served in Company G., 35th Pennsylvania Vol., during the Civil War. He was married late in life to Anna Carmichael, widow of Martin Eslinger, who had a son, John Eslinger, now living at Little Summit in Fayette County. She was born Apr. 20, 1865, and died June 29, 1911. William continued to live at Scottdale for several years after the death of his wife, but died at the Soldiers Home at Dayton, Ohio. Date of death not given. Both are buried at the Mount Lebanon Cemetery at Tarrs, west of Mount Pleasant, Pa.

3b. Oliver P. Eberhart was born May 28, 1842, and died in 1930. He was married to Elizabeth Ross, a daughter of Warwick Ross. They lived at or near New

Geneva during their lifetime. Both are buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

1c. Cora Eberhart (1863-1920). Unmarried.

2c. Rebecca Olive Eberhart (Apr. 28, 1867- May 23, 1942). At one time she and her sister Cora conducted a dressmaking shop in New Geneva. She was married to Hezekiah K. Barb of Mapletown, Greene County, who preceded her in death. Both buried at Monongahela Hill Cemetery.

3c. Sarah Anna Eberhart (May 22, 1870 - Jan. 19, 1937) was married to Elgie Morris and lived on a farm near Old Frame. Both buried at the Old Frame Church cemetery.

1d. Charles Morris, married Mabel Ross.

2d. John Morris, married Sarah Ross (sister of Mabel). All live near Old Frame, R. D. 3, Smithfield, Pa.

4c. Mary Eberhart, born Jan. 14, 1873, married Frank Sandusky, born Nov. 16, 1868, and they live in New Geneva. They recently celebrated their 62nd wedding anniversary.

1d. Elizabeth Sandusky (White). R. D., Greensboro, Pa.

2d. Louise Sandusky, married Edwin Stevenson, and they live in New Geneva. They will be mentioned again later in this record.

3d. Rebecca Sandusky. Lives with her parents.

5c. Fanny Eberhart (1877-), married Joseph P. Eberhart. Deceased. Buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

6c. Charles Oliver Eberhart (1883 - Mar. 7, 1955). Married Mary V. Fast. Died Nov. 4, 1958.

1d. Guy Eberhart. In Public School work at Bristol, Pa.

1e. Guy Eberhart, Jr.

2e. Nancy Eberhart

2d. Ruth Eberhart, married Uriah Ellenberger, New Geneva.

1e. Dale Ellenberger, McClellandtown, Pa.

2e. Carl Ellenberger. At home.

4b. John W. Eberhart (Mar. 3, 1844 - 1913). Civil War soldier. Married Alice Watters. He became an official at the Allegheny County Workhouse at Hoboken (Blawnox), Pa. Buried at Scottdale, Pa.

1c. Minnie Eberhart (1872-), married William Mortz of Pittsburgh.

2c. Hallie Eberhart (1874-), unmarried. Lived at Blawnox.

3c. Frederick Eberhart (1878-)

4c. Edgar Eberhart (1883-). Lived at Blawnox.

5c. John Eberhart, died in infancy.

5b. Kramer Eberhart, born Aug. 25, 1846. Married October 8, 1873, to Elizabeth Hickle. Both died as the result of a gas explosion at their nome in Scottdale, Pa., Apr. 27, 1926. Buried in Scottdale Cemetery.

1c. Cora Eberhart (1875-1900), married Charles Grannell of Smithfield, Pa. Buried in Scottdale Cemetery.

1d. Charles Grannell, Jr. Adopted by his grandfather, Kramer Eberhart. Died in March of 1933.

2c. Sarah Eberhart, born May 1, 1879. Married A. J. Thompson, who died Apr. 11, 1950, and was buried at Mt. Pleasant, Pa. She now lives at 326 Main Street in that town.

1d. Kramer Eberhart Thompson was born May 13, 1908. Teacher in Public School, and organist at Evangelical and Reformed Church at Mt. Pleasant. Lives

with his mother.

2d. Joseph Thompson was born Oct. 29, 1910. Lives at 600 Walnut Street in Mt. Pleasant.

1e. James Allen Thompson lives in Painesville, Ohio.

2e. Charles Richard Thompson.

3d. Annabelle Thompson was born Dec. 8, 1913. Lives with her mother at Mt. Pleasant.

4d. Charles W. Thompson was born Jan. 27, 1921. Lives at Philadelphia, Pa.

3c. Annie H. Eberhart, died Apr. 29, 1882, aged 16 days.

4c. Bessie H. Eberhart, died Aug. 7, 1890, aged 1 year and 5 months. Buried in Scottdale Cemetery.

6b. Adolphus Eberhart, born May 5, 1849, died when 11 years of age.

7b. Sarah Eberhart, born Nov. 8, 1851, was married Sept. 12, 1887, to Thomas Moxley (1847-1920). They lived for some years at Sharpsburg, Pa., and Thomas died there. Sarah then returned to Scottdale, and died in 1926. Both buried in Scottdale Cemetery.

8b. Frederick Eberhart, born Jan. 6, 1854, died in infancy.

9b. Elizabeth Eberhart, born Sept. 25, 1855, married Henry Jarrett.

1c. Frederick T. Jarrett (1881-1948). Unmarried. Buried in Scottdale Cemetery.

2c. William Jarrett (1883-1891).

3c. Ralph R. Jarrett, born Mar. 24, 1886 (twin brother of Ray Jarrett, who died when three days old). Married first to Ida Scheick (1892-1920) Married second time, Sept. 24, 1924, to Gertrude McIlvaine. They live at 807 Arthur Ave., Scottdale, Pa.

10b. Lawrence (or "Larry") Eberhart, born July 30, 1857, was married to Jennie McCabe. Worked at the pipe mill in Scottdale. Lived for a few years in the house at the Old Glass Works near New Geneva, where his parents once lived. Returned to Scottdale and later came again to New Geneva and lived in house formerly owned by William H. Sandusky, where he died in 1934. He and his wife both buried at Connellsville, Pa. (UE, pp. 173-174).

3a. William Eberhart, who died Feb. 12, 1841, aged 25 years, 9 months, and ? days, and is buried at the Old Stone Church Cemetery at New Geneva, was probably a son of Martin and Elizabeth Caseman Eberhart (See p. 72).

4a. A daughter (name not given) married a Mr. Lee, and lived near Easton, W. Va. No children.

5a. Martin W. Eberhart, born Sept. 25, 1820, at New Geneva, Pa. Married Feb. 27, 1845, to Susan Casey, who was born Dec. 3, 1820. Lived in Pennsylvania until after their fourth child was born, then moved to a farm near Stewartstown, Virginia (which became West Virginia at time of the Civil War. Two of their sons, James T. and William A., served in the 17th Regiment of the West Virginia Infantry from September of 1864 to the close of that War). In October of 1868, the family moved to a farm of sixty-one and a half acres in Cazenovia Township, Woodford County, Illinois.

1b. James Thomas Eberhart was born Dec. 19, 1845, and was married to Mary Jane Wells, who was born Apr. 19, 1854. She was a daughter of Thomas (Dec. 30, 1824 - Apr. 10, 1857) and Eliza Way Wells of Morgantown, W. Va. (Gideon Way, father of

Eliza Way Wells, was listed as the owner of lots numbered 14 and 164 in the town of New Geneva, Pa., March 5th, 1833.)

1c. Elizabeth Eberhart was born about 1873.

2c. Margaret Myrtle Eberhart was born in Woodford County, Ill., June 28, 1878. Married, Feb. 17, 1898, to George Clayton Cunningham of Marshall County, Ill., who was born Apr. 23, 1871. She died Dec. 12, 1918, at Cherryvale, Montgomery County, Kansas, and he died at the same place in October of this year (1958).

1d. Pansy Cunningham was born July 23, 1903, and married June 27, 1921, to Herbert Teeter, who was born in September 1895 in West Virginia, and died at Metamora, Ill., in March 1956.

1e. Evalyn Teeter, born at Cherryvale, Kansas, Mar. 20, 1923, was married Oct. 31, 1953, to George Stephen Rowley, born Feb. 25, 1908, at La Porte, Ind. He is a brother of Dorothy H. Rowley, of 809 Tecumseh St., La Porte, Ind., who furnished me this part of my record.

1f. Stephen George Rowley was born Mar. 2, 1955.

2b. William A. Eberhart was born Sept. 10, 1847.

3b. Nancy Eberhart was born Mar. 20, 1851. Lost her sight when one year old, but acquired a good education and lived a very useful life.

4b. Mary V. (or "Lizzie"?) was born Sept. 23, 1852. Teacher.

5b. Alfred Dorsey Eberhart (July 20, 1855 - Aug. 10, 1863). He was born and died in West Virginia.

FREDERICK EBERHART, second son of Martin L. and Maria C. Eberhart (see pp. 70-72), was never married. He came to New Geneva but there is no further record of him. (UE, p. 174). It seems improbable that he can be identified as the "old soldier named Frederick Eberhart who was present at the reception given for Gen. Lafayette by the Honorable Albert Gallatin at his Friendship Hill estate in 1825." (p. 60)

ADOLPH EBERHART, third son of Martin L. and Maria C. Eberhart, who came to New Geneva from Maryland, was born July 25, 1783, and died Oct. 22, 1863. He was married to Elizabeth Phillips (Mar. 4, 1774 - Mar. 12, 1852), a daughter of Theophilus Phillips, Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Battalion during the Revolutionary War (Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Vol. 2, p. 295). Adolph Eberhart and his wife Elizabeth apparently lived at the Phillips homestead during their entire married life, but in later years a new brick house (made from clay obtained on the farm) was built on the south side of the road across from the original home. After the death of Adolph Eberhart, George W. Bierer lived in this house for quite a number of years. It was later torn down and a new house erected nearby by Finley Burchinal, who lives there at the present time. Adolph and Elizabeth Eberhart were both buried at the Old Stone Church Cemetery in New Geneva.

Theophilus Phillips, previously mentioned as the father of Elizabeth Phillips who became the wife of Adolph Eberhart, had a prominent part in the early history of south west Pennsylvania. The State of Virginia first claimed this territory as being within its boundaries (see page 28). Phillips, with his brother-in-law, Rev. James Dunlap, first located on a stream (since called Dunlap's Creek) in Redstone Township, Fayette County, in 1767. After the close of the Revolutionary War, he came to Springhill Township and obtained a tract of land containing 443 1/4 acres not far from New Geneva, which was called "Phillips' Choice." The warrant for this land was dated Oct. 30, 1784, which was shortly after he was visited by George Washington then returning to Mount Vernon from a visit to properties which he owned at Perryopolis and Canonsburg. (WJS, National Geographic Magazine for January, 1932,

pp. 54-59). According to Eberhart family tradition, on the occasion of this visit with Theophilus Phillips, Washington out-distanced all his competitors in a jumping contest. Early maps of Springhill Township show that "Phillips' Choice" was surveyed Feb. 14, 1785, and patented Dec. 12, 1786. Before the boundary line between Virginia and Pennsylvania was finally settled, the Courts of Monongalia County, Virginia (now West Virginia) sometimes met in a shop on this plantation. (See "History of Uniontown, Pa.,"by James Hadden, pp. 7, 373, 744-745). Theophilus Phillips was married to Ann Prather, (1740-1819) the seventh named child of Thomas Prather, whose will dated June 24, 1783, and probated Sept. 27, 1785, was recorded at Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland. (Vol. A, p. 118). The Will of Theophilus Phillips is dated Aug. 14, 1788, and recorded at Uniontown, Pa. (Will Book #1, Vol. I, pp. 122-123). This will bequeathes to "Ann my beloved wife, the third of all my movable estate, likewise one negro woman named Sue, also one feather bed and furniture, also one bay mair I bought of Daniel Miller and the saddle and bridel. Also the plantation I now live on, with all the buildings thereon during her widowhood, and no longer; then the plantation is to be divided as is hereafter mensioned." Other bequests are made to his daughters, Frances, Elenor, Elizabeth, Joanna, Mary Ann, and Sarah. Also to his two sons, William and John when they come of age. "Also one tract of land in Harrason County, (W. Va.) to Philip," (later called Theophilus, Jr.). His beloved wife is constituted executor of this will. Witnesses are Thomas Williams and James Hanna. Shortly after making this will, Theophilus Phillips, with boats loaded with products from his plantation, left Wilson's Port (as New Geneva was then called) to go to New Orleans, and expecting to travel from there to Philadelphia to fulfill his duties as a member of the General Assembly to which he had been elected. However, he died of ship-fever and was buried at sea. James Hanna, one of the witnesses to his will, attested it before Alexander McClean, Register, at Uniontown, on Oct. 10, 1789. Several years later, on Aug. 7, 1797, Thomas Williams, the other witness, bore testimony that "at that time deponent was in Spanish territory and did not arrive in Territory of the United States until the first day of July, 1791."

The death of the widow of Theophilus Phillips probably took place during the early part of the year 1819. His will specified that after her death "the plantation is to be divided as is hereafter mensioned", and it is later "mensioned" that, "I will and bequeath unto my two sons, William and John, the plantation I now live on, ... to be divided as follows: to begin where George Wilson's line crosses my Still house branch, thence up the said branch to the mouth of a run that comes from my blacksmith shop, thence up the said run to a spring near the mouth of a drean, thence with a strate line to Joseph Caldwell line, leaving the barn four rods to the west, and the west side to be William's and the east side to be John's." A deed to Zacharias Wheat, dated Feb. 23, 1819 (Deed Book M, p. 411), bears the signatures of the following "Heirs-at-law of Ann or Joanna Phillips":

Adolph Eberhart and Elizabeth, his wife.
Thomas Williams and Joanna, his wife.
Baltzer Kramer and Sarah, his wife.
John Phillips and Sally, his wife.
Theophilus Phillips and Mary, his wife.

Thomas Williams was born in Wales. He arrived at Wilson's Port (New Geneva) shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, and is said to have been the first permanent resident of the town. He was married to Joanna Phillips on February 19, 1793. He was a tailor by trade, and also served as Justice of the Peace from 1797 until his death. His gravestone at the Old Stone Church Cemetery in New Geneva states that he died July 21, 1837, aged 71

years, 11 months, and 26 days. His wife, Joanna, died Mar. 26, 1857, in the 83rd year of her age. Their numerous descendants lived in this community for many years.

We have already had the name Baltzer Kramer in this Sketch, but at least two different men bore this name and they must be distinguished from each other. The first of these is listed under the name Johann Baldasar Kramer among the passengers who arrived at Philadelphia on the Ship Brittania, Sept. 18, 1773. (See p. 69). Other passengers on the same ship were three of his brothers, Adam, George, and Martin. (See Article entitled "The Glassmaking Kramers" by Neil C. Gest and Parke G. Smith in Antiques Magazine for March, 1939, pp. 118-121).

Adam Kramer was one of the witnesses of the will of Martin L. Eberhart, Dec. 15, 1791, and also certified it, Feb. 2, 1792. (p. 70). He was appointed attorney for the widow Maria C. Eberhart, Oct. 9, 1807, recorded at Frederick, Maryland, Mar. 18, 1808. (p.71). Apparently Adam Kramer lived in Maryland until the time of his death.

George Kramer, and his son George Kramer, Jr., were both listed at one time among the share-holders in the glass factory at New Geneva, Pa. From the available evidence it is now difficult to identify these men correctly, and to distinguish their activities, but apparently the elder George Kramer was married in Maryland to Barbara Kramer (a daughter of Ludwig Kramer, not related) who attended the school at New Bremen during her girlhood. The date of their coming to Pennsylvania is uncertain, but they moved to Oxford Township, Butler County, Ohio, 1818-1819. A daughter whose name is not given was married to a man named Herron, and they had a daughter, Martha Ellen Herron, who was married to a man named Emerick, and lived to be past 90 years of age. (Gest and Smith, p. 120).

Martin Kramer worked at the glass house of Henry William Stiegel at Manheim, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, from Oct. 23, 1773 until his death in January 1774. (Ibid., p. 118; Cp. RMK, pp. 131-132).

Baltzer Kramer also worked at the glass house of Henry William Stiegel at Manheim from Oct. 23, 1773 to Mar. 4, 1774, shortly before it closed. He was married in Maryland, Jan. 18, 1775, to Margaretta Berta Volzin (probably a daughter of Conrad Volz), and thus was a brother-in-law of Martin L. Eberhart. (See pp. 69, 70, 71). He was one of the first group of German glass workers who came to New Geneva to make glass for Albert Gallatin. Franklin Ellis in his History of Fayette County has given us perhaps the most reliable account of that enterprise: "The building erected for the glass-works was a frame, forty by forty feet dimensions, three sides frame, and one stone. This interesting establishment was situated a little over a mile above New Geneva, on the south bank of George's Creek, on land purchased by Albert Gallatin of John Calhoun. It was an eight-pot factory, used wood for melting, and ashes instead of soda. The potash was manufactured by Patrick Brawley. The clerk of the works was Andrew Hoover; book-keeper, James W. Nicholson. In 1807 the company erected new and more commodious works in Greene County where success continued to reward their efforts." (pp. 768-769).

Franklin Ellis also gives the names of the German glass workers as "Christian Kramer, Adolph Eberhart, Lewis Reitz, John George Reppert, Baltzer Kramer, and John Christian Gabler." Since my own account of these workers was written (See pp. 42-43), I have found other records which throw additional light upon their activities. An indenture dated Aug. 9,

1810 (designated "No. 11., Indenture to Albt. Gallatin for one seventh part of Glass Wks. &c, In Greene County, Pa."), and witnessed by J. W. Nicholson and A. Hoover, was "Recorded in the Office for recording of Deeds in and for the said County in Book B., Volume I, pages 492 & 493." Signed by John Boreman, Recorder, Aug. 29, 1810. This document begins with these words: "This Indenture made this ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten between George Reppert and Christiana his wife of Greene County, State of Pennsylvania, of the first part, and Albert Gallatin late of Fayette County, State aforesaid, but now residing as an officer of the government of the United States at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, of the other part." It is then stated that on April 10, 1806, the aforesaid George Reppert had purchased from Thomas Ryerson a tract of land on the west side of the Monongahela River, containing 327 acres "and the usual allowance of six percent for roads." On Sept. 6, 1806, he had also purchased from Joseph Dunn a second tract containing 143 acres. These two adjoining tracts of land were purchased "for the joint use of himself, the said Albert Gallatin, Adolph Eberhart, Lewis Reitz, Christian Kramer, Baltzar Kramer, and Christian Gabeler, for the purpose of erecting thereon Glass Works for the joint use of the above named persons." ... "And whereas Glass Works together with the other buildings pertaining thereto have accordingly been erected thereon at the joint expense and for the common use of the seven above mentioned persons," it is then further stated that "in consideration of the sum of five shillings to them in hand paid by the aforesaid Albert Gallatin...one seventh undivided part of the two above mentioned tracts of land ...and also one seventh undivided part of the Glass Works erected on the said land" were conveyed to Albert Gallatin and his heirs and assigns forever. Reservation was made, however, of certain lots or pieces of ground which were "parts of the above mentioned tracts and containing together" 43 acres and 17 and 9/10 perches "which have been conveyed to the several owners of the Glass Works for their respective private use." This document should dispel the uncertainty of later historians concerning the date of the establishment of the Old Glass Works near Greensboro, Pa. (See pp. 42-43 of this Sketch).

While still living in Maryland before their coming to Pennsylvania, Baltzer Kramer and his wife Margaret were witnesses or participants of certain ceremonies of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Frederick City, and Baltzer was also a witness of several Frederick County Court records. (pp. 69-71). His will dated Oct. 12, 1813, was filed at the Fayette County Court House in Pennsylvania. His daughter Margaret, born Sept. 2, 1775, was married to Lewis Reitz (one of the original six glass workers who came to Pennsylvania from Maryland). A son Baltzer Kramer, Jr., born Oct. 10, 1777, was married to Sarah Phillips, daughter of Theophilus Phillips previously mentioned. Adolph Eberhart (son of Martin L. and Maria C. Eberhart) and Baltzer Kramer, Jr., were thus (like their fathers) brothers-in-law. It is not surprising that these and other complicated relationships and similar names have led to many cases of mistaken identity by later writers who have not known all the facts. Even among the Eberharts, this Adolph Eberhart has often been confused with his Uncle Adolphus Eberhart (whose story I have given on pages 38 to 60 of this Sketch.) A newspaper article entitled, "Pioneer Glass Makers," written in 1889 by James Ross (a grandson of Christian Kramer, another of the original six German glass workers) contains this and other mistakes. This article also confuses the original Adolphus Eberhart, the Revolutionary soldier, with his son George Frederick (see p. 49). After mentioning the son, the article immediately proceeds to say: "Fritz, as he was generally called, was a character. He was a soldier of the war of 1776. When the time arrived for Fritz to report for duty to his patriotism be it recorded he was on hand with quite a number of recruits, and mounting a stump -- as you have sometimes seen harvest home orators --bawled out, 'Here we are, Sheneral!' 'Yes, and a blanked pretty set of greenhorns you are' was the

general's response. But Fritz was a true soldier and performed all his officers ordered him to do. At the battle of Brandywine he had the honor of carrying the Marquis Lafayette off the field, an act he never failed to relate to his companions. Forty-eight years after, during Lafayette's visit to Albert Gallatin at his residence in Springhill township, Fritz was permitted by a kind providence to greet his beloved commander. The scene was most affecting. 'Tis said the Marquis embraced Fritz with tears flowing fast and freely down his cheeks, whilst Fritz in broken English called him by all the endearing names he could think of." This quaint description is an interesting addition to my brief account of the same incident given on page 38. However, my failure to place it there where it properly belongs (due to the fact that it was not known to me when that portion was written) may cause some readers further confusion of the uncle and the nephew both of whom were named Adolph Eberhart! The designation of himself as "Senior" in the opening words of the uncle's will (p. 47) was evidently intended to guard against possible mistaken identity by later readers.

ALBERT GALLATIN

In his later years. (Reproduced from ANTIQUES Magazine, p. 121, March, 1939. By courtesy of the publishers.) See also this Sketch, pp. 40-45, etc.

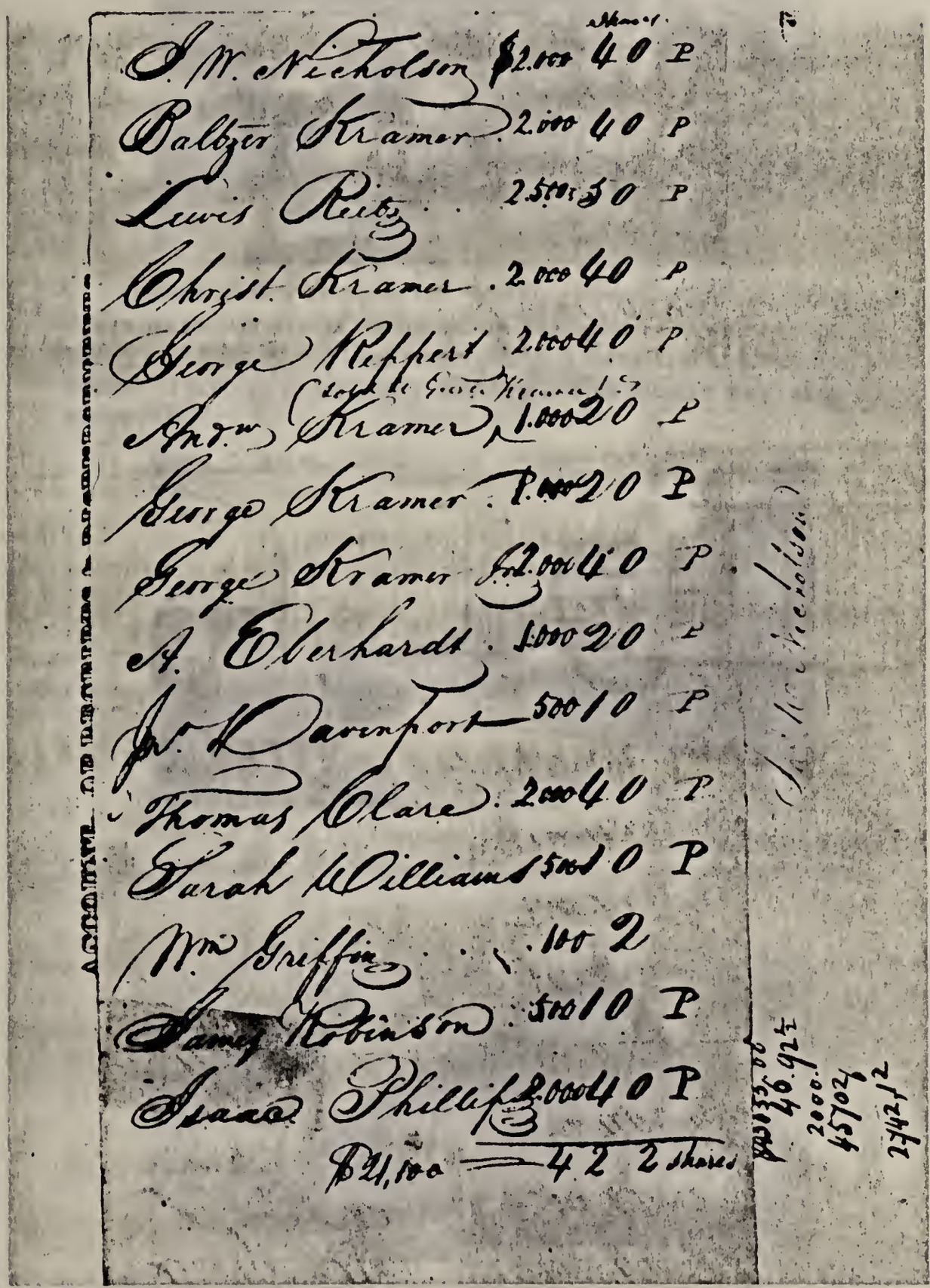
No doubt an interesting story could be written about the later descendants of all those connected with the glass-making business in Fayette and Greene counties during those early days, but this is outside the scope of this present Sketch. I will however make some comments on two very old records that have been preserved to the present day. The first of these (reproduced here) is an undated list of Glass Works share-holders, which states the value of each share in American dollars and its equivalent in English pounds. This indicates a reference to the very earliest factory, established by Albert Gallatin about 1794 on the south side of George's Creek about one mile east of New Geneva, and the name "A. Eberhardt" refers to the original Adolphus Eberhart. The operation of this factory was not abruptly discontinued when the new factory was erected in Greene County about 1807, although several of these same names reappeared there. The name of one woman share-holder, Sarah Williams, is note-worthy. I have not found her name elsewhere but she was probably related to Thomas Williams who was reputed to have been the first permanent settler in the town of New Geneva. J. W. Nicholson and John Davenport were also early residents. William Griffin, James Robinson, and Isaac Phillips, were residents of Fayette County. The last named was not a son of Theophilus Phillips but perhaps was otherwise related.

The name of Thomas Clare has previously appeared in this Sketch as the man who first welcomed Albert Gallatin to this section of Pennsylvania (p. 40), and his farm later became a part of the Friendship Hill estate. He died June 23, 1814, and was buried in the family graveyard located at the edge of the forest a short distance west of modern Highway Route 166, and not far from the Friendship Hill Joint High School now being erected (1958). This graveyard has not been well cared for but the inscription on the gravestone is still distinctly legible. Several of his colored servants were also buried there. I well remember that an older school-mate told me when I was quite small that if I would go and ask those buried there what they were doing, they would say, "Nothing at all!" While I was in my teens my father planted crops "on the shares" in the fields surrounding this graveyard, and I did a great deal of work there, with very little realization of the historical importance of the ground upon which I worked.

The second of the two very old records previously mentioned is that of the "Sale of the personal property of the Estate of Thomas Clare," which began July 7, 1814, and apparently continued over a period of several years. This very interesting document is too lengthy to be given in full here, but a few indications of its character are noted in the following description. A great variety of articles were sold and the most frequently named purchaser was James W. Nicholson who seems to have kept the records of the sale and acted as treasurer of the funds collected. John Davenport bought "2 Matocks" for $1.87 1/2 and "1 Inkstand & Whistle" for $1.37 1/2. James Robinson, Esq. (See p. 71) bought "1 Set of Silver Spoons" for $18.50, "1 Sadle & Bridle" for $2.00, "2 Calfs" for $6.40, "1 Lot of Old Iron and Pichforks" for $1.30, and "1 Grindstone" for $3.00. Isaac Phillips bought "1 Looking Glass" for $7.00, and "1 Doz. Bottles" for $1.50. Capt. John Phillips (son of Theophilus Phillips) bought "1 Barrel of Apple Brandy, 34 G. @ 50¢, $17.00." (Capt. John Phillips served during the War of 1812, and died of cholera near Cincinnati, Ohio, 1832). Two barrels of peach brandy sold for 62 1/2 and 63¢ per gallon. Fourteen barrels of whiskey purchased by eleven different persons sold for approximately the same price. Several articles of equipment for making liquor are listed. All this happened only a few years after the Whiskey Insurrection had been subdued by George Washington!

The name of George Dilliner, my maternal great-grandfather (See my "Autobiography")

is twice listed in this sales record of Thomas Clare. Another name is that of Samuel Eberhart, whom I cannot identify unless he was the man of that name described on page 61 of this Sketch. He was very probably the man described as a pot maker at the Glass Works, by James Ross in the newspaper article previously mentioned.



		Shares	
S. W. Nicholson	$2.000	40	P
Balzer Kramer	2.000	40	P
Lewis Reitz	2.500	50	P
Christ. Kramer	2.000	40	P
George Pfeffert	2.000	40	P
Andw. Kramer (took to Geo. Kramer)	1.000	20	P
George Kramer	1.000	20	P
George Kramer Jr.	2.000	40	P
A. Eberhardt	1.000	20	P
Jno. Davenport	500	10	P
Thomas Clare	2.000	40	P
Sarah Williams	500	10	P
Wm. Griffin	100	2	
Samy. Robinson	500	10	P
Isaac Phillips	2.000	40	P
	$24,100	42 2 shares	

Picture of New Geneva, Pa. (looking north). The Old Stone Presbyterian Church is partly shown just behind the white school house at the top of the long street. The pottery kiln at lower right corner of picture is no longer standing. This picture was taken about 1930.

Highway Route 166 through New Geneva. This highway was built between the Old Stone Church and the Monongahela River.

The Old Stone Church and surrounding cemetery in New Geneva. My hand is resting on the gravestone of my great-grandmother, Elizabeth Phillips Eberhart.

Following this lengthy interruption of my story of Adolph and Elizabeth Phillips Eberhart, I now resume by giving the record of their children. Uriah Eberhart in his History states that they had seven children, one of which (William) was an adopted son. (UE, p. 175). Perhaps one of these died in infancy, as further record is found of only six: (1) William! (2) Sarah A. (Tate); (3) Alfred Bell; (4) Permelia (Stevenson); (5) Martin; (6) Adolph. In a letter dated Feb. 18, 1931, Martin V. Tate of Elkins, Arkansas (son of Sarah A. Tate) said that he remembered his mother's brothers as "Bill, Alfred, Martin, and Adolph, and her only sister was Aunt Milly Stevenson."

WILLIAM EBERHART (1800-1882). Our family tradition agrees with the statement that he was an adopted son of Adolph Eberhart, but probably the actual son of Elizabeth Phillips by a previous marriage. The date of the marriage of Adolph Eberhart and Elizabeth Phillips is given in D. A. R. lineage records as 1804. As previously indicated in this Sketch, she was born Mar. 4, 1774. Franklin Ellis in his History of Fayette County (p. 167) relates a strange incident in which she was involved during the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. Her father, Theophilus Phillips, had operated a Still-house on his plantation prior to his death in 1788 or 1789. The incident as related by Ellis reads: "The events of the first two days of August (1794) at Braddock's Field and Pittsburgh, and of the two or three succeeding weeks, seemed to mark the culmination of the popular frenzy on the subject of the excise law, and from the 15th of July to the last of August was the period of greatest excitement that exhibited itself during the insurrection...Great numbers of 'liberty poles' were erected by the insurgents in various places, and upon these were hoisted flags, bearing such inscriptions as 'Death to Traitors' and 'Liberty and No Excise.' Few persons were found hardy enough to refuse assistance in the erection of these poles, for to do so was to be branded as an enemy of the cause, and a fit subject for the vengeance of 'Tom the Tinker.' One of these 'liberty poles' was at New Geneva, and one at the market-house in Uniontown. At the raising of this pole, about one hundred men under command of Capt. Robert Ross came in from German (now Nicholson) township to assist. Another pole was raised on the Morgantown road south of Uniontown, on the farm of Thomas Gaddis, who was one of the leaders of the whiskey boys in this county. The pole at this place and the one in Uniontown were cut down by Gen. Ephraim Douglass in defiance of all threats and intimidation. That which had been erected at New Geneva met the same fate at the hands of Mrs. Elizabeth Eberhart (wife of Adolph Eberhart) and two or three other women of equal determination. The others named stood bearing their threatening flags and inscriptions until the tide of insurrection began to turn before the menace of military force, and then those who had raised them were glad enough to see them fall, and to deny all agency in their erection." James Hadden, in his "History of Uniontown," gives a lengthy account of this Whiskey Insurrection. (pp. 223, 585-589). This particular incident concerning Elizabeth Phillips ante-dates her marriage to Adolph Eberhart by about ten years.

The site of the Theophilus Phillips home and that of the first New Geneva Glass Works (both of which have been known to me since my boyhood) are only a little more than a mile apart. William Eberhart learned the glass-making trade, probably under the training of the original Adolphus Eberhart who came from Germany. He may have worked both at the

New Geneva plant and later at the new factory erected near Greensboro, during his apprenticeship, but he did not remain in this territory, as the following story will show. Dr. John S. Van Voorhis, who was born near Monongahela City, Pa., on May 8, 1823, and began his medical practice at Belle Vernon, Pa., in May of 1847, died in 1917 and is buried at the Rehoboth Presbyterian Church Cemetery near Belle Vernon. In 1893 he published a book entitled "The Old and the New Monongahela" in which he gives an extensive account of William Eberhart (or "Eberheart," as he spells the name), but refers to him incorrectly as the son of the original Adolph Eberhart who came from Germany. This is another example of the frequent confusion of the Uncle Adolph Eberhart with his nephew of the same name. Franklin Ellis also gives some account of William Eberhart, in his History of Fayette County. I quote from both these writers in the record which will now be given:

"The first glass manufacturer in Bellevernon died at the residence of his son-in-law, Leonard Lenhart, in Redstone Township, Fayette County, Feb. 23, 1882. He was born in New Geneva on the Monongahela, in the year 1800. He was the son of Adolph Eberhart, who emigrated from Germany and settled in New Geneva soon after that place was founded by Albert Gallatin, a native of the city of Geneva in Switzerland. Gallatin had erected near his New Geneva home the first glass works in the west, and the older Eberhart was in his employ until Gallatin was called by President Jefferson in 1802 to a seat in his cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. At the time Gallatin entered Jefferson's cabinet, Adolph Eberhart became proprietor of the Geneva glass works, and in due time his son learned the glass-blowing trade. William married Rachel Hutton, a sister of the late John James and Nathan Hutton, all well known in this community in their day. Not long after his marriage, in about 1828, he moved to Williamsport, now Monongahela City, where for several years he followed his trade in the works of William Ihmsen, at that time the most extensive window glass manufacturer in the west. (See RMK, pp. 337, 338, 320, 324). One of his children died at that place, and its remains are now among the unknown relics of the old grave-yard on the hill. Eberhart subsequently carried on the glass business at Albany (at the mouth of Redstone Creek), below Brownsville. In 1832 he started the same business in what was then called Freeport, afterward Cookstown, and now known as Fayette City. In 1836 he removed to Bellevernon, where he purchased of Patton and Kendall the unfinished glass factory, ever since known as the old glass house." (Van Voorhis, p. 456). "The factory long known as the 'old house' was commenced by Kendall and Patton in 1834, but was completed and put in operation by William Eberhart in 1836. Eberhart inherited his glass-making propensities from his father, Adolph Eberhart, who carried on for many years in New Geneva, the works erected by the late Hon. Albert Gallatin." (Ibid., p. 366; Also RMK, pp. 253-254). "In 1834 George Kendall of Cookstown, and Thomas Patton of Perryopolis, began the erection of glass-works upon the site of Schmertz & Co's factory, but before they reached the point of manufacture failed and abandoned the enterprise. The building remained in an unfinished condition until 1836, when William Eberhart came into possession of the property, and promptly completing an eight-pot furnace engaged at once in the production of glass. At the first the largest rollers he made would flatten out a sheet measuring 21 by 25. He made 95 rollers to a blower. His first glass-cutter was Griffith Wells, now residing at Fayette City. During Mr. Eberhart's possession he brought the works up to a capacity of 16 pots." (Ellis, p. 818).

"He also built the store room lately occupied by R. C. Schmertz & Co. In his day glass making was principally confined, on this side of the mountains, to Pittsburgh and the Monongahela valley. The Gallatin factory at New Geneva, the Albany, the Bellevernon, the Williams-

port, the Elizabeth, the Cookstown, and the Perryopolis glass works were in early days in the valley, all of which have long since passed away. They have been supplanted by one at Brownsville, one at Fayette City, and one at Monongahela City. Eberhart sold his glass chiefly in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, his son-in-law, N. W. Speers, being for many years his agent in the latter city. In his works he generally made two qualities of glass. The first quality was branded Bellevernon, and the second W. Eberhart. The sizes were principally 8 by 10 and 12 by 14, but in his latter days the size began to increase.

It was the custom in his day to agree with the blowers for the fire as early as February preceding the end of the current year ending July 1. The glass works went out of blast in July and August. (p. 341). Strikes and other troubles as nowadays were unknown, harmony and good feeling prevailing between the employer and the employees. Eberhart was liberal in his views and treatment of men. In his day there were no butchers, so called, so that his men were supplied with eatables from his well-filled store. In the fall of the year he bought hogs by the score and distributed them ready dressed among his men. So with beef, he sold to his men a quarter at a time. His cellar and his warehouse were frequently replenished. The writer has known fifty-five barrels of molasses to go into the store cellar at one time, together with barrels and hogsheads of sugar. He generally purchased his stock of dry goods, &c, in Baltimore, and it was a common affair to see 12 W boxes of dry goods hauled from the wharf (now the ferry) with notions, hats, caps and hardware in proportion. For convenience and as a labor saving machine it was the custom for many years to use his own script as money. This currency was charged on the books in sums as drawn by the employees, and taken back in return for goods. The script was issued in denominations of 6 1/4 cents, 12 1/2 cents, quarter and half dollar pieces. Specimens of this script are still preserved by some of the curious. Eberhart was proverbially generous to the poorer class of his employees, and in many instances would forgive a long extravagant account rather than oppress." (Van Voorhis, pp. 457-458). "In 1841 William Eberhart was elected school director of Washington township, being the first from the village of Bellevernon." (Ibid., p. 358). "Even in 1847 only a small mail was received at this office. William Eberhart got most of the letters." (Ibid., p. 364).

"Prof. Geo. P. Fulton says: 'In April 1852, I commenced teaching in Bellevernon, in the old brick school-house on the hill. It was a subscription school. The glass men of the works of W. Eberhart, Sr. composed the controling element in all the affairs of the town and neighborhood. Old man Eberhart was rex absolutus of the glass trade from New Geneva to New Orleans...I taught but two terms in the town...William Eberhart and L. M. Speers jointly paid my salary, and they sent as pupils the children of their families and such of their employees as could be admitted with the prescribed limit of attendance!" (pp. 354-355).

"He first resided in the Demain house on Water Street, now owned by the heirs of the late Capt. J. M. Bowell. From this house he moved to the house on Water Street near Third Street, known as the Morgan Gaskill house. (p. 456). Whilst a resident of the town he was not connected with any church, but had a high regard for all denominations. Whilst holding a pew for many years in Rehoboth (Presbyterian Church) under the ministrations of Rev.'s Gilkt and J. R. Hughes, he was a liberal contributor to the support of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church." (p. 458). The minutes of the second Quarterly Conference of that Church, dated Dec. 21, 1850, record that "the trustees purchased the lot on Water Street above Strawberry Alley from William Eberhart for $125, and sold the old church to him for $300." He also became the contractor for building the new church, and as such, gave his receipt for payment in full on Aug. 31, 1852. (pp. 334-335). "Above 1849 he pur-

chased from John Niccols the Noah W. Speers farm, now known as the Gibsonton farm. In 1852 he became financially embarrassed. In 1855 he closed up the glass business in Bellevernon and removed to Fayette City, where for a time he aided one of his sons in the business." (Van Voorhis, pp. 456-457). "He appeared to be driving a flourishing business, and did doubtless for some years, but while pushing matters at what seemed a remarkably brisk rate, in 1853, he suddenly failed, to the great consternation of the community, and the loss of many who had looked upon the glass-works as upon a secure foundation. The failure was most disastrous. And from its effects the town was slow to recover." "And here a few words concerning Mr. Eberhart will not be out of place. He spent the last few years of his life in the family of Mr. Lenhart, his son-in-law. Mr. Eberhart was a man of great energy and of enterprise as a business man; was at one time an extensive manufacturer of glass. In the days of his thrift, he was open and liberal with his means, ready to assist others. But a reverse came to his good fortunes at last in the destruction by a devastating fire at Cincinnati of several thousand boxes of glass which belonged to him. From this misfortune he never recovered, but his assistance was sought by other manufacturers, and he was engaged actively in manufacturing until old age pushed him into retirement. He was kind in spirit, possessed fine colloquial powers, was very social, and above all, honest in purpose." (Ellis, pp. 818, 741). I have no information concerning the place of his burial, but an account of seven children is given by Van Voorhis (pp. 456-459), from which I quote:

1a. Elizabeth Eberhart married Noah W. Speers, and died of yellow fever in Memphis, Tenn.

2a. William Eberhart, Jr. was associated with his father in the glass business. He was married to Margaret Lowery Smith, grand-daughter of the Hon. George Plumer (Van Voorhis, p. 79). She died in Chicago, Ill., April 28, 1891. (There is a grave-stone in the Belle Vernon Cemetery to Wm. H. H. Eberhart, probably named for William Henry Harrison, Sergt. Co. M., 2 Pa. Cavalry. Oct. 14, 1905. His descendants say that he came from Pittsburgh and was the first man to saddle a horse from Fayette County. Probably he is not to be identified with the person we are now describing, however, but he may have been the William Eberhart described at the bottom of page 58 of this Sketch.)

3a. Adolph Eberhart, married a daughter of William D. Mullins of Fayette City.

4a. Rebecca Eberhart, married A. C. Houseman, who in 1847 kept the hotel known as the Wise House, in Belle Vernon. Later they moved to Baltimore, Maryland.

5a. Allen K. Eberhart became a well known shoe salesman, and lived at 1707 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. His will was probated Nov. 28, 1899. (Will Book 213, p. 236). His second wife, Tillie S. Eberhart died in August, 1914.

1b. Annie R. Eberhart, married William Story.

2b. A. Millard Eberhart.

6a. Elma Eberhart (1826-1895) was married first in 1845 to Thomas Niccols, who died in Cincinnati, Ohio. She was married again July 24, 1860, to Leonard Lenhart (1809-1896). They lived in a fine home on the National Pike, just west of Brier Hill, between Brownsville and Uniontown. They are buried at Brownsville Cemetery.

1b. Lizzie Bell Lenhart.

2b. Charles E. Lenhart, lived in Uniontown. Married Carrie Rush, who

died Feb. 16, 1958.

1c. Harold Lenhart
2c. Josiah T. Lenhart
3c. Shell Lenhart
4c. Virginia Lenhart, married George W. Henderson, and lived at 60 Kensington St., Uniontown. She died Sept. 21, 1958, at the age of 56.

3b. Leonard A. Lenhart (1865-1938). Buried at Brownsville. (Ellis, p. 741)

7a. Charles D. Eberhart. Married a Miss Mason, daughter of Morgan Mason, a well known river man of Brownsville, but of later day a resident of Missouri.

SARAH A. EBERHART, was the first daughter of Adolph and Elizabeth Phillips Eberhart. Some of her family records give the date of her birth as January of 1807, but since her brother Alfred Bell Eberhart was born Aug. 16th of that same year, it is probable that she was born in 1806. She was married to Lee Tate, Sept. 24, 1826. They lived on land, on the south border of "Phillips' Choice," formerly owned by Joseph Caldwell and later by Henry Grimes. They moved to Iowa in 1865, where she died Oct. 10, 1871, and he on his 70th birthday, Aug. 14, 1872. Both are buried at Oskaloosa.

1a. Elizabeth Tate died on the day of her birth, June 25, 1827.

2a. Adolph Martin Tate, was born June 23, 1828, and died in January, 1903.

1b. Adolph Tate
2b. Cecelia Tate

3a. Sarah A. Tate (Dec. 3, 1829-May 11, 1879). Buried at Hooten Cemetery, 7 miles southwest of Winterset, Iowa.

4a. Lee Tate, Jr., born Dec. 24, 1831, did not go West with his parents. A daughter, Molly Tate, lived at Uniontown, Pa.

5a. James Tate, born July 26, 1834, and died about 1904. Buried at Chariton, Iowa.

1b. Frank Tate
2b. Ollie Tate
3b. Charles Tate
4b. Jennie Tate

6a. Elizabeth E. Tate, born Mar. 21, 1836, and died in December, 1930. Married Robert Hunzinger. Buried at Olathe, Kansas. Had no children of her own but brought up her brother Martin's daughter, Elma, who now lives at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

7a. Phoebe (or "Fan") Tate, born Aug. 13, 1838, and died in 1900. Buried at Argenta, Ark. Married Henry Chick.

1b. A son (name not given) died in childhood.
2b. Selma (Meek). Deceased.
3b. Ollie Chick

8a. Permelia Helen (or "Millie"), born Apr. 24, 1841, and died in January of 1891. Buried at Hooten Cemetery, Winterset, Iowa. Became the second wife of Thomas Gaunt.

1b. Judith Gaunt

9a. Margaret Rachel Tate, born Sept. 22, 1843, and died in December of 1870. First wife of Thomas Gaunt. Buried at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

1b. Allen Gaunt died when two years of age.

2b. Lea Gaunt, lived at Stromsburg, Nebraska.

10a. Martin Vincent Tate, born Dec. 17, 1844, and died in 1939. Married to Mary Duncan, and lived at Elkins, Ark.

1b. Lorin L. Tate, R. D. 4, Walla Walla, Washington.

2b. Ora (King), lived at Elkins, Ark. Her husband died in 1939.

3b. Hugh Tate, lived in State of Washington.

4b. Fannie Tate, also lived in Washington.

5b. Elma Tate (See 6a, preceding), married C. B. Wallace, and lives at 1147 North Elwood St., Tulsa, Okla.

6b. (Ralph Tate, son of Martin Vincent Tate by a second marriage.)

11a. Harriet Ann Tate, born Feb. 13, 1847, and died Apr. 5, 1918, at Wichita, Kansas. Married Aug. 31, 1873, to Samuel C. Duncan (1851-1923), a brother of Mary Duncan, first wife of Martin Vincent Tate.

1b. Ai Duncan

2b. Earl Duncan

3b. Mabel Duncan, married David N. Busenbark. Their address, Route 3, Box 440, Roseburg, Oregon.

4b. Helen Duncan

12a. Alfred Rush Tate (Feb. 13, 1850-June 1, 1933), buried at Winterset, Iowa. Visited relatives in Pennsylvania several years before his death. Married Nov. 2, 1880, to Artie Gee (Feb. 4, 1861-Jan. 13, 1938). I received several letters from her before her death.

1b. Ralph Arthur Tate, born Oct. 19, 1882. Lived 60 miles east of Los Angeles, Calif.

2b. Edith Artie Tate (Rhyno), lived in Des Moines, Iowa. Her husband died in 1934.

3b. Beth Hazel Tate, married William J. Stevens. Lived at 402 Eddy Ave., Missoula, Montana, in 1940, but recent letters addressed to her there have not been answered.

4b. Pansy Helen Tate (Sproul). Lived in Des Moines, Iowa.

5b. Gladys Tate (Hezzelwood). Buried in Minneapolis, Minn.

6b. Alfred Lee Tate, was born Jan. 30, 1907. Attended college at Ames, Iowa. Employed by Remington-Rand Company and stationed at Duluth, Minn.

ALFRED BELL EBERHART, son of Adolph and Elizabeth Phillips Eberhart, (Aug. 16, 1807-Feb. 7, 1890). Buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery near New Geneva. Married Jan. 29, 1829, to Catherine Hertzog (Nov. 12, 1812-Mar. 14, 1840), who was buried at the Old Stone Church in New Geneva.

1a. Isaac Phillips Eberhart (Nov. 12, 1829 - Apr. 16, 1900), was married, Mar. 26, 1861, to Rebecca T. Davenport (Mar. 28, 1834-Dec. 27, 1920). He was a soldier during the Civil War. Buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

1b. Frank D. Eberhart (May 6, 1863-Jan. 9, 1940), was married to Wilhelmina Carle (Sept. 11, 1868-). They lived at Jeannette, Pa., where he worked at glass trade. Buried in South Side Cemetery, Pittsburgh.

2b. Herbert S. Eberhart (Sept. 15, 1866-Feb. 11, 1950), was married Oct. 29, 1896, to May Ramsay (Aug. 3, 1860-Dec. 24, 1930). Both buried at Mount Moriah Presbyterian Cemetery near old Ramsay homestead.

3b. Charles P. Eberhart (June 28, 1868-Feb. 11, 1956), was married Dec. 20, 1899, to Elizabeth Shank of New Geneva.

1c. Margaret Eberhart, married Dr. R. C. Hager.

2c. Frances Eberhart, married C. J. Nieman, Dilliner, Pa.

3c. Rebecca Eberhart, married L. W. Secoy, Point Marion, Pa.

1d. Jo Ann Secoy

2d. Billy Secoy

4b. Sarah Katherine Eberhart, born May 25, 1870, was married to Benjamin Ramsay (Aug. 14, 1865-). Lives on what was formerly known as the Michael Crow farm.

1c. Louise Ramsay, married Harold Conn, of Point Marion, Pa.

2c. Helen Ramsay, married Alexander Emmenegger. Live with her mother at the home place.

2a. Sarah Phillips Eberhart, twin sister of Isaac P. Eberhart, married Jonathan Gans in May, 1849.

1b. Laura Gans, died the next day after her mother, and both were buried at Oak Grove Cemetery, near Morris Cross Roads on Thanksgiving Day, 1910.

2b. Cora Gans. Married to Dr. Hugh Hertzog Davenport. Buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

1c. Grace Davenport. (Married name not known to me.)

2c. Sally Davenport. Lived with her mother in Washington, D. C.

3a. Elizabeth Eberhart (Dec. 11, 1831-Dec. 9, 1852). Never married. Buried at the Old Stone Church Cemetery in New Geneva.

4a. Margaret Jane Eberhart (Mar. 21, 1834-Nov. 5, 1909). Married Aug. 18, 1858, to Hugh Thompson Davenport (Aug. 16, 1827-Sept. 24, 1883).

1b. William Parshall Davenport (Jan. 9, 1860). Died in April, 1891. Married to Ella Arnold. Buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery.

2b. Hugh Davenport (Oct. 21, 1861-Apr. 14, 1919). Never married.

3b. George Davenport (July 6, 1865-Apr. 1892). Never married.

4b. Elizabeth Davenport (Feb. 17, 1871-Apr. 4, 1943). Compiled a "History of New Geneva" in 1933. (See Foreword to this Sketch).

5b. Harry Davenport (May 20, 1874-June 23, 1936). Married to Sarah McCormick, sister of Rev. Howard McCormick who was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at New Geneva from 1917 to 1921.

5a. Permelia Eberhart (July 9, 1836-May 3, 1923). Married Mar. 3, 1859, to William C. Sackett, who died in 1916. Both buried at Smithfield, Pa.

1b. Hugh Rosboro Sackett. Married Annie Vance, who died July 29, 1929.

1c. Alexander Sackett. Lived on old Sackett farm near Smithfield.

2c. Goldie Sackett. Married Walter Ramsay. Lived at Smithfield.

3c. Harry Sackett. Married and lives at Newark, Ohio.

4c. Laura Sackett, married Dr. Arthur Kramer of Uniontown, Pa.

2b. Samuel Merchant Sackett, died Feb. 29, 1944. Married Cora Ramsay, who died in November, 1928.

1c. Millie Sackett, married Louis L. Robinson who was born July 1, 1881. Live at the old Ramsay Homestead, near Mount Moriah Presbyterian Church (now dismantled) in Springhill Township.

1d. Rebecca Jean Robinson (Davis). Lives at Albuquerque, N. M.

2d. Nancy Robinson (Johnston). Lives at Monroeville, Pa.

3b. Caroline Sackett, died Oct. 27, 1954, aged 88 years. Married W. Snyder Leech, who died July 27, 1925.

1c. Blanche Leech, married Charles Cessna of Uniontown, Pa.

1d. Frances Cessna

2c. Jesse Leech, married Margaret Baker. Lives at Smithfield.

3c. Bertha Leech, married Clarke Downey. Married second time to Joseph H. Coughenour. Live at St. Petersburg, Florida.

4c. Mary Leech, married Arthur Hoard. Live at Uniontown.

5c. Ruth Leech, married Arthur Britt. Live at Smithfield.

6a. Caroline M. Eberhart (Aug. 11, 1838-Oct. 13, 1840). Buried at Old Stone Church Cemetery in New Geneva.

Alfred Bell Eberhart was married the second time, July 1, 1841, to Permelia P. Williams (Jan. 12, 1812-May 18, 1883), a daughter of Thomas and Joanna Phillips Williams.

1a. Adolph A. Eberhart, was born Aug. 9, 1844, and died in 1919. Married to Betty A. Nettle, July 20, 1870. Married again after her death. Buried at Jeannette, Pa.

2a. Thomas W. Eberhart, born May 19, 1846, and died Nov. 10 of same year. Buried at Old Stone Church.

3a. Alfred Gordon Eberhart, (Nov. 10, 1847-Nov. 24, 1849). Buried at Old Stone Church.

4a. Martin Williams Eberhart (Sept. 25, 1849-Mar. 3, 1856). Died as the result of a fall from an arch and striking his head against the wooden curb of the old covered bridge across George's Creek. Buried at Old Stone Church.

5a. Joanna W. Eberhart (Nov. 22, 1853-Dec. 19, 1943). Married, Sept. 18, 1879, to Adelbert Boyles Rhoads. (Apr. 19, 1850-Oct. 7, 1934.) Lived at Masontown, Pa.

1b. Christian Alfred Rhoads (Aug. 15, 1880-Sept. 18, 1923). Married Katherine Dobbersteen.

1c. Irma Jean Rhoads

2b. Permelia ("Millie") Rhoads (June 24, 1883-Feb. 14, 1956), Unmarried, Lived at Masontown.

3b. Irene Rhoads, was born July 27, 1884. Married Methodist minister, Harry D. Rudolph (Mar. 13, 1878-May 26, 1941). He died while still in active service at Wellsburg, W. Va., and was buried at Masontown, Pa.

1c. Betty Rudolph (McWhorter). Lives in Clarksburg, W. Va.

2c. Fay Joan Rudolph (Laing). Lives at Fairview Rd., Industry, Pa.

3c. Rhoda Irene Rudolph (McMahon). Lives at Wheeling, W. Va.

4b. Hazel Rhoads was born Jan. 5, 1892. Married Prof. Ira Riffle of Masontown. Married the second time to Gerald Enos, Masontown.

1c. Elaine Riffle (deceased). Married to Robert Wilson.

2c. Lois Riffle. Married George Hamilton, Glendale, Calif.

5b. Jeannette Rhoads (Sept. 18, 1893-Oct. 7, 1934). Married to James Fraser, Frostburg, Maryland.

1c. Margaret Fraser (Taylor). Lives at Frostburg, Md.

2c. Dell Fraser. (Twin to Margaret). Lives at Hobart, Ind.

3c. Jane Fraser (Price). Frostburg, Md.

6a. John P. Eberhart, was born Dec. 27, 1856, and died in 1917. Married to Sally Haflin in 1881, also deceased. They lived in Knoxville, Pittsburgh.

1b. Permelia Eberhart. Deceased. Buried with her parents at Cedar Grove Cemetery near New Geneva.

2b. John P. Eberhart, Jr. Lives at 18 Lenark Rd., Yonkers, N. Y.

PERMELIA ("Millie") EBERHART, daughter of Adolph and Elizabeth Phillips Eberhart, was married to Ellis Baily Stevenson. Both were buried at the Mount Moriah Presbyterian Church Cemetery near the old Thomas Ramsay homestead in Springhill Township. Tombstones record that she died June 10, 1865, aged 53 years and 11 months, and that her husband died April 9, 1878, aged 73 years, 3 months, and 9 days. An incomplete record of their descendants (and perhaps in part incorrect) follows.

1a. William Stevenson, born May 27, 1830, was married, Aug. 13, 1861, to Jane Shelby.

2a. Ellis Stevenson (Jan. 2, 1832-June 28, 1884), was married to Mary Frances Jones (daughter of John and Avarilla Rhoads Jones), who was born Dec. 8, 1840 and died Mar. 11, 1910. Both are buried at Monongahela Hill Cemetery near Mapletown, Pa.

1b. Martin Stevenson. Moved to Kansas and died there.

2b. Alfred A. Stevenson (1862-1932). Married to Ella Baker, (1872-1936) mentioned again later in this Sketch.

1c. Bessie Stevenson, was married, Dec. 2, 1939, to James M. Robertson. They live in Inglewood, California.

2c. Edwin Stevenson, married Louise Sandusky, daughter of Frank and Mary Eberhart Sandusky (See p. 73 of this Sketch). They live in New Geneva.

3c. William Stevenson. Lives at Masontown, Pa.

4c. Robert Stevenson. Lives in New Jersey.

5c. Priscilla Stevenson (Lockard). Live at Point Marion, Pa.

6c. Ruth Stevenson. Married to Alva Morris, R. D. 3, Smithfield, Pa.

3b. Mrs. B. F. Black. Lived in Fort Dodge, Iowa.

4b. Permelia Stevenson, married Hugh K. Barclay, Garard's Fort, Pa.

5b. Maude Stevenson (July 18, 1878-Dec. 17, 1940). Lived with her sister, Mrs. Robert Minor, in Waynesburg, Pa.

6b. May Stevenson, married Robert Minor. Lived at 694 East High St., Waynesburg, Pa.

7b. J. Jones Stevenson (Aug. 29, 1883-May 5, 1939). Married Lina V. Gapen (1888-).

1c. Edward T. Stevenson (1918-1921).

2c. Mary Stevenson (Minor) Mapletown, Pa.
3c. Mildred Stevenson (Minor) Mapletown, Pa.
4c. Robert Stevenson, Mapletown, Pa.
5c. Lucille Stevenson (Donley) Carmichaels, Pa.
6c. Doris Stevenson (Robbins)
7c. Herbert Stevenson
8c. Loretta Stevenson
9c. Weller Stevenson

3a. Elizabeth Stevenson. Married James Ross.

4a. Priscilla Stevenson (July 9, 1837-Mar. 21, 1916). Married, Feb. 2, 1860, to David Rhoads Jones, brother of Mary Frances Jones who was married to Ellis Stevenson (See 2a. preceding).

5a. Alfred Stevenson. Married Sally Gardner. Moved to the West.

6a. Richard Gregg Stevenson (Aug. 30, 1841-June 29, 1919). Married, Mar. 14, 1872, to Susan Emily Moore. Lived near Lake Lynn on Cheat River above Point Marion, Pa. Buried at Mount Moriah Cemetery in Springhill Twp.

1b. Ellis Stevenson
2b. Jesse Stevenson
3b. Esther Stevenson
4b. Joseph Stevenson
5b. Lloyd Stevenson. Point Marion, Pa.
6b. Harry Stevenson. Point Marion, Pa.
7b. Stella Stevenson. Married John Hare.

7a. Sarah Ann Stevenson. Married Francis Marion Ross.

8a. Frances Stevenson. (1843-). Married Thomas Caseber.

1b. Amos Caseber. Married Violet Burchinal.
2b. Thomas Caseber, Jr. Married Ann Eberhart, daughter of George and Jane Wood Eberhart).
3b. Millie Caseber. Married Daniel Cagey.

MARTIN EBERHART, son of Adolph and Elizabeth Phillips Eberhart, was born in 1813. His gravestone in the Old Stone Church Cemetery in New Geneva gives the date of his death as 1859 at the age of 46 years. Married to Frances Longanecker (who was married again after his death to "Wash" Brown. She is buried at the Cedar Grove Cemetery near New Geneva). Martin Eberhart and his brother Alfred Bell Eberhart built a saw-mill and a grist-mill in New Geneva in 1837. (ED, p. 4).

1a. William F. Eberhart, was a member of Co. E., 168th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War. His gravestone in Cedar Grove Cemetery states that he died Feb. 20, 1904, aged 68 years, 7 months, and 5 days. Married to Elizabeth Erie Provance.

1b. Martin Jesse Eberhart was born Mar. 19, 1859.
2b. Niceann Eberhart was born Aug. 18, 1860.

3b. William F. Eberhart was born Jan. 29, 1863.

4b. Joseph Y. P. Eberhart was born July 31, 1865. Married Jennie Leach of McKeesport, Pa.

1c. Essie Lee Eberhart

2c. Glenn Wood Eberhart

5b. Evalena T. Eberhart was born Nov. 5, 1867.

6b. Fannie B. Eberhart (Mar. 7, 1870-Oct. 11, 1957). Married Ben Rumble of Greensboro, Pa. Buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

1c. Goldie Rumble, married Bert McCann. Died Oct. 17, 1957.

7b. Jessie P. Eberhart (Mar. 25, 1872-Oct. 18, 1957). Married William Averal Beatty, who died in 1938. Lived in her later years with her sister Elizabeth Poundstone at Connellsville, Pa. Buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

8b. George W. B. Eberhart was born Jan. 22, 1875, and died in 1949. Married to Mary Rose (1877-1942) of Stewartstown, W. Va. Both buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

1c. Lillian Eberhart. Married Chester King.

1d. Jack King

2d. Donald King

2c. Evelyn Eberhart. Married Fred Bircher.

1d. Fred Bircher, Jr.

2d. Shirley Jean Bircher

3c. Mabel Eberhart. Married John Zeros.

1d. Ronald Zeros

4c. Isa Eberhart. Married Paul Poling.

1d. Jimmy Poling

2d. Elizabeth Poling

3d. Georgia Poling

5c. Raymond Eberhart. Married Margaret Maldovan.

1d. Raymond Eberhart, Jr.

2d. George Eberhart

9b. Isa Green Eberhart was born Sept. 1, 1878, and died in 1938. Buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery. She was married to William H. McCracken of Freedom, Pa.

1c. William G. McCracken. Married Ethel DeBolt.

1d. William McCracken

2d. Dorothy McCracken

3d. Gerald McCracken

4d. Elizabeth Isa McCracken

5d. Robert Lee McCracken.

10b. Lizzie Belle Eberhart was born Mar. 21, 1882. Married Herbert A. Crow. (Deceased). She now lives with her daughter Mrs. Fletcher in Connellsville.

1c. Arthur Beatty Crow. Married Jessie Byers of Finleyville, Pa.

1d. June Adelle Crow. Married R. Gerald Butler, Castle Shannon, Pa.

2d. Ruth Jeanne Crow. Married Donald Hotz, Charleroi, Pa.

1e. Christine Lynn Hotz

3d. Elizabeth Jayne. Married William Poroda, Monongahela, Pa.

1e. Judith Ann Poroda

2c. Mary Elizabeth Crow. Married Melvin DeWitt Fletcher, 403 East Washington Ave., Connellsville, Pa.

2a. Adolph ("Lame Dull") Eberhart. Lost a leg in the Civil War. Married Mary Ganoe. Lived near Fallen Timbers Methodist Church (near Point Marion).

1b. Malissa Eberhart. Married John Boord.

1c. Clara Boord, married Charles Morris
2c. Emma Boord, married Lee Frankenberry
3c. Lucy Boord, married (1) Jesse Evans; (2) Frank Dean
4c. Nellie Boord, married Clarence Stewart
5c. Thomas Boord, married Lida Blaney
6c. Rhetta Boord, married William Davies
7c. Frank Boord
8c. Louis Boord

2b. Sarah Ann Eberhart. Married Milton Crow.

1c. Jerry Crow
2c. Howard Crow
3c. Jordon Crow
4c. Lawn Crow
5c. Omar Crow
6c. Oscar (twin of Omar)
7c. Robert Crow
8c. Leotta Crow
9c. Martha Crow

3b. Charles Eberhart. Married Mattie Mitchell.

1c. Floyd Eberhart
2c. Lester Eberhart
3c. Alma Eberhart

4b. Francis Eberhart. Married Mattie Marshall.

1c. Francis Eberhart
2c. James Eberhart
3c. Howard Eberhart
4c. Virginia Eberhart

5b. Frank Eberhart (twin of Francis). Married Lonie Tenant

1c. Lester Eberhart
2c. Ada Eberhart
3c. Maxine Eberhart

6b. Cora Eberhart. Married Ben Lyons. Lives at Smithfield, Pa.

1c. John Lyons, married Dolly Seiders

1d. Ben Lyons
2d. Wayne Lyons

2c. Nathaniel Lyons, married Mary Lou Shields

1d. Nat Lyons, Jr.
2d. Richard Lyons
3d. Patty Lyons
4d. Nancy Lyons (twin of Patty)
5d. Susan Lyons

3c. Carl Lyons, married Beatrice Morris

1d. Creta Lyons
2d. Shirley Lyons
3d. Agatha Lyons

4c. Clark Lyons

5c. Blanche Lyons, married Richard Cobb
6c. Nellie Lyons, married Daniel Baker
1d. Donald Baker, married Dorothy Brockley
1e. Donald Baker, Jr.
2e. Kathleen Baker
2d. Paul Baker, married Vivian Withers
3d. Benjamin Baker, married Anna Merryfield
4d. Clyde Baker, married Pauline Bliss
1e. Julia Baker
2e. Sally Baker
3e. Jeffrey Baker
5d. Esther Baker
6d. Mary Blanche Baker, married Ewing Shipp
1e. David Ewing Shipp
7d. Gerald Ray Baker
8d. Annabelle Lee Baker, married Emile Joseph Tricot
1e. Cynthia Tricot
9d. Janet A. Baker
10d. Ralph S. Baker
11d. Melvin E. Baker
12d. Evelyn T. Baker
13d. Wayne K. Baker
14d. Daniel Lester Baker
15d. Donna Lorraine Baker (twin of Daniel Lester)
16d. Wendy Sue Baker
7b. Jeff Eberhart
8b. Lydia Eberhart
9b. Martin A. Eberhart (Jan. 19, 1880-Feb. 18, 1951). His wife, Elizabeth _____, died in October 1948. Buried at Evergreen Memorial Cemetery at Point Marion.
1c. Willis H. Eberhart, Alexandria, Va.

3a. Mary Eberhart. Married Isaac Franks (brother of Michael and Amadee) and they moved to Oklahoma.
1b. Cora Franks

4a. Rachel Eberhart. Married Calvin Hall of Springhill Township. Lived in Bloomington, Ill.
1b. John Hall
2b. Allie Hall
3b. Jessica Hall
4b. Libby Hall.

5a. Elizabeth Eberhart. Married John C. Schnatterly, and lived in New Geneva.
1b. Benjamin Schnatterly
2b. Strickler Schnatterly
3b. Chauncey Schnatterly (1872-1955). Married Sarah Eberhart, daughter of Thomas B. and Emma Sandusky Eberhart. Mentioned again later in this Sketch.
4b. Charles Schnatterly. Died in his youth.
5b. Ina B. Schnatterly was born Apr. 22, 1865. Married man named Willis.

Lives at 121 East Indiana Ave., Deland, Florida.

6b. Alice Iola Schnatterly. Married James W. Hare of Old Frame. Lived at 440 Fifty-ninth St., Oakland, Calif.

7b. Fannie Schnatterly. Married Alfred Kussart.

6a. Sarah Ann Eberhart. Married James Vance.

1c. Edward Vance

2c. Omar Vance, Married Maude Brown.

1d. Pearl Vance

2d. Mary Vance, married Lawrence Austin

1e. James Robert Austin, married Mardell Kennison

1f. Jane Lee Austin

2e. Pearl Louise Austin, married Gilbert Hyland

1f. Barbara Ann Hyland

3e. Omar Vance Austin, married Dorla Firestone

1f. Terry Vance Austin

2f. Lynn Ann Austin

3d. James Vance, married Aileen Beirne

1e. Virginia Vance

2e. Marjorie Vance

ADOLPH EBERHART (June 8, 1816-Sept. 10, 1882), son of Adolph and Elizabeth Phillips Eberhart, was married, Feb. 10, 1839, to Sarah Beatty (Mar. 31, 1813-May 14, 1887). These were my grandparents. Sarah Beatty was a sister of Elizabeth Beatty who was married to Jacob Dilliner, and also a sister of Margaret ("Peggy") Beatty who was married to Albert Dilliner. These two Dilliner brothers were also brothers of my maternal grandfather, Allen Dilliner. My father and mother often referred to these mixed relationships, and their own relation to them. Adolph and Sarah Beatty Eberhart lived first in a log house at the old Theophilus Phillips homestead, but about 1854 built a new house about a half mile away on the same farm, where they lived for the remainder of their lives. Both are buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery, which had been set apart from one corner of the same farm.

1a. Mary Jane Eberhart (Mar. 14, 1840-Apr. 17, 1851). She was buried at the Old Stone Church Cemetery in New Geneva on the same lot where her grandparents, Adolph and Elizabeth Phillips Eberhart, were buried later.

2a. Adolph (nicknamed "Rudy") Eberhart, was born Aug. 19, 1841. He worked at the clay-bank on the farm which supplied clay for the potteries at New Geneva and Greensboro. About 1889, he sold his portion of the farm and moved to another which he had bought near West Alexander, Washington County, Pa. After a number of years he returned to Fayette County, and late in life was married to Adelaide McCullom (1854-1939), who with her sister, Isabel McCullom (1859-1936), in their earlier years had conducted a very popular boarding house at their home near the Cheat River across the West Virginia state line. This was a favorite stopping-place for sight-seers on their way to Cooper's Rocks, and for fishermen and hunters in that area. Adolph Eberhart bought another farm in that same area, and died there in 1919. He and his wife, and her sister, are all buried at the Brick Lutheran Church Cemetery near Morris Cross Roads, Pa.

3a. Thomas Beatty Eberhart (Apr. 10, 1843-Mar. 19, 1921), was engaged in

various occupations, but spent most of his life near New Geneva. He operated a flour mill at the junction of George's Creek and the Monongahela River for many years. He was married first to Sarah Debolt (1851-1878), daughter of Nicholas Debolt of New Geneva. Both are buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

1b. Walter Eberhart (1872-1906). He and his wife both deceased.

2b. Nettie Pearl Eberhart (Sept. 16, 1877-Oct. 14, 1943). Married, Dec. 20, 1899, to Noah Harris (1878-1942). Lived and died at California, Pa.

1c. Mildred Lucille Harris, born Jan. 1, 1904, was married, Jan. 25, 1924, to Jonas Cyril Coatsworth, and lived in Detroit, Mich.

1d. Eugene Cyril Coatsworth was born in March 1926. He is married and has three children but names are not known to me.

2d. Helen Pearl Coatsworth was born in April 1928. She is also married and has three children, but they also are not known to me. Mildred Lucille Harris was married the second time to Elmer Reitman of Detroit.

2c. Olive Harris, born July 17, 1905, was married, Nov. 2, 1923, to Paul Artis of California, Pa.

1d. Noah Franklin Artis, born Sept. 14, 1925, was married to Martha Gossard who was born Apr. 19, 1928.

1e. Meredith Ann Artis was born Mar. 20, 1948.

3c. Helen Pearl Harris (July 8, 1908-May 28, 1921).

4c. Bessie Louise Harris, born Mar. 12, 1916, was married to James Hathaway of California, Pa.

1d. Gary Harris Hathaway was born Oct. 25, 1942. Bessie Louise Harris was married the second time to Richard Encapera.

1d. Keith Encapera was born Apr. 4, 1948.

Thomas Beatty Eberhart was married the second time, Nov. 15, 1881, to Emma V. Sandusky, daughter of Thomas Sandusky of New Geneva. She was born Nov. 30, 1854, and died at Long Beach, California, Mar. 29, 1944.

1b. Annie M. Eberhart was born Oct. 25, 1882, and died in California, Oct. 7, 1951. Married to Frank Dible, who died Dec. 31, 1954.

1c. Henry Dible, born Feb. 20, 1906, was married to Marie _____

1d. Donald Dible

2d. Diane Dible

3d. Cynthia Dible

2c. Lawrence Dible, born Oct. 26, 1908, lives in California.

2b. Thomas Adolph Eberhart, born in 1884, was married to Edna Spoyer of Hays, Pa. He died as result of electric wire burns at Fairmont, W. Va., Oct. 16, 1918. Buried at Maple Grove Cemetery, Fairmont.

3b. Sarah Jane ("Sally") Eberhart, born July 9, 1886, was first married to Harry Chick in 1910. Lives in New Geneva.

1c. Margaret Chick, born Feb. 17, 1912, was married to Harold Shafer in California in 1932.

1d. Donald Shafer was born in 1933

2d. Richard Shafer was born in 1940. Deceased

3d. Sally Rae Shafer was born in 1943

4d. Linda J. Shafer was born in 1945

5d. Candace Lee Shafer was born in 1950.

Sarah Jane Eberhart was married the second time in 1918 to Chauncey B. Schnatterly of New Geneva. He was born May 17, 1872, and died in 1955. (See p. 95).

1c. Lewis Schnatterly, born July 30, 1919, is now an officer in the United States Navy. Married in 1945 to Betty Ketchum.

1d. Linda Lou Schnatterly, born in 1946.

2d. Beverly Ann Schnatterly, born in 1947.

3d. Dennis Ray Schnatterly, born in 1952.

4b. Dawson Black Eberhart, born at New Geneva, Sept. 23, 1887. Married in 1913 to Sarah Moorhead, who died in 1955. They were associated in religious life for some years with the Plymouth Brethren movement, and spent some time in Hawaii. He learned the printing trade, and has published many religious tracts. They lived later in San Francisco, and in Los Angeles, Calif.

1c. Ruth Eberhart, born in Hawaii, Aug. 29, 1914, was married in 1932 to Adolph Kirkberg.

1d. Eunice Kirkberg was born in 1933, and married Richard Hargrave of California in 1955.

1e. Valerie Jean Hargrave was born in Germany, Jan. 12, 1957.

2e. Daughter (name not known to me), born Apr. 11, 1958. Ruth Eberhart was married the second time to Irwin Hamlin of California.

2c. Hannah Virginia Eberhart, born in Hawaii, Dec. 23, 1915, was married to Robert Sinclair of California.

1d. Robert Sinclair, Jr., was born June 1, 1944.

3c. Eunice Mary Eberhart, (1917-1925).

4c. Esther Eberhart (1919-1938). Married to David Erickson in 1937.

1d. Ronald Erickson was born Aug. 18, 1938.

5b. Mary Eberhart, born Feb. 11, 1891, at New Geneva, Pa. Taught in public schools. Moved with her mother to Los Angeles, Calif. Married to John Barkdolf, June 29, 1930.

6b. Frank Eberhart, born Oct. 27, 1892, at New Geneva, Pa. Married first to Margaret Veatch of Pittsburgh in 1919.

1c. Frank Eberhart, Jr., born in August 1920, was killed in World War II, in 1945. Frank Eberhart was married the second time to Florence Eaton of California, who died at the time the birth of her second son, Feb. 20, 1932.

1c. Thomas Francis Eberhart, born Jan. 8, 1930, was married to Claire Oulette in 1953.

2c. Robert Carlton Eberhart was born Feb. 20, 1932. Frank Eberhart was married the third time, on Dec. 1, 1935, to Kathryn Lindsley. They live in Los Angeles, Calif.

4a. William Eberhart (Jan. 27, 1845-Nov. 19, 1862). Buried at Mount Moriah Church Cemetery near old Ramsay homestead in Springhill Township, Fayette County, Pa.

5a. Elizabeth Eberhart (Oct. 16, 1846-Nov. 30, 1924), was married, Nov. 7, 1867, to James Palmer Baker (Mar. 2, 1843-Feb. 28, 1918), a farmer who lived near Morris Cross Roads. He was manager of the Friendship Hill farm (then owned by the heirs of the Hon. John L. Dawson) for two periods of time, the first from 1876 to 1884, and the second from 1889 to 1899. He purchased the former Hertzog farm near Morris Cross Roads, and died there. His wife, Elizabeth, died at Point Marion. Both are buried at the

Brick Lutheran Church Cemetery near Morris Cross Roads.

1b. Lena Baker (Nov. 15, 1868-July 27, 1957). After her father's death, she lived with her mother, and her sister Mattie at Point Marion, but after their deaths, she returned to live the rest of her life with another sister, Mrs. Lida Dils, at the old home place. Buried at the Lutheran Cemetery beside her parents.

2b. Ella Catherine Baker (Apr. 21, 1872-Dec. 25, 1936). Married to Alfred A. Stevenson (1862-1932). Referred to on a previous page of this Sketch, as a grandson of Ellis Baily and Permelia Eberhart Stevenson. Lived on a farm on the Masontown road near New Geneva. Both buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery. See the above reference for a list of their children.

3b. Mattie Baker. Unmarried. Dates of birth and death not known to me.

4b. Lida Baker (June 16, 1879-Nov. 24, 1958). Buried at Oak Hill Cemetery at Old Frame Church, near Smithfield, Pa. Married Lindsay M. Dils.

1c. James Dils. Died in childhood.

2c. Willis Dils. Lives at Morris Cross Roads.

3c. Mary Dils, married Joseph Wimer and lives at Keyser, W. Va. Several children but I do not have their records.

6a. Rachel Eberhart (Sept. 2? 1848-Apr. 28, 1930). Married, Nov. 26, 1889, to Theophilus Williams (Apr. 24, 1836-Aug. 20, 1941), a grandson of Thomas and Joanna Phillips Williams, previously mentioned in this Sketch. In my boyhood days, "Uncle Theoph" and "Aunt Rach" were our nearest neighbors. Both are buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

7a. George Eberhart (June 30, 1850-June 5, 1925), was married to Jane Wood, who died Nov. 27, 1934. Both buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

1b. Olive Eberhart (Apr. 4, 1871-Nov. 20, 1939). Married Charles H. Yardley (July 14, 1870-Nov. 23, 1941). They lived with her Aunt Rachel Williams during the last years of her life. Both buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

2b. Alverda ("Bird") Eberhart, (Mar. 9, 1873-Jan. 18, 1958). Married to Charles West (deceased). Lived at Millsboro, Pa.

1c. James Donald West, died at age of 44 years.

3b. Ann Eberhart, died Oct. 29, 1951, aged 76 years, 3 months, and 1 day. Married to Thomas Caseber, Jr., and lived near Morris Cross Roads. (See p. 92.)

1c. Nellie, married John A. Booze, Millsboro, Pa.

1d. Lewis Booze.

2c. Mary Caseber (Springer), wife of Warren Springer, died Feb. 11, 1939, aged 33 years.

4b. Luella Eberhart (Sellers), lived in Hazelwood, Pittsburgh, Pa. Her husband died several years before her death, and she died in 1935.

1c. Edna Sellers, married Paul Hartman, and lived at 260 Nevada St., Long Beach 6, California. She died there, Feb. 15, 1958.

5b. Rachel Eberhart (June 21, 1881-Jan. 28, 1948). Married James Lewis Provance (1881-1936). Lived in New Geneva. Buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

1c. Howard Provance. Lives near Point Marion.

2c. Emerson Provance, died Nov. 25, 1956, at New Geneva.

3c. Martha Provance, married Clark Adams, Bobtown, Pa.

4c. Alvie L. Provance, 716 Snyder St., Connellsville, Pa.

6b. Lyman Dukes Eberhart (1883-1926). Drowned in Monongahela River.

Buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

7b. Elmer Cagey Eberhart (1888-). Married Lena Boone of Greensboro, Pa. Live on Geneva Heights, New Geneva, Pa.

1c. Edna Eberhart (Mallory)

2c. Gertrude Eberhart (McClain)

8b. Eugene Adolph Eberhart, born May 12, 1891, married to Sarah Marshall. Live on Geneva Heights.

1c. Dale Eberhart, born Mar. 6, 1918. Lives at Smithfield, Pa.

2c. Vernon Adolph Eberhart, born Aug. 22, 1926. Lives at New Geneva.

3c. Harold Eberhart was born Aug. 6, 1932.

4c. Shirley Eberhart, born Aug. 9, 1935. Radio singer.

8a. Eliza Jane Eberhart (Dec. 14, 1853-Dec. 18, 1879). Married J. G. ("Parker") Shibler of New Geneva.

1b. Ralph Shibler, died in infancy (1873).

2b. Guy E. Shibler (1875-1951). After his first marriage, lived at Coffeyville, Kansas. Later returned to New Geneva, Pa., and was married the second time to a former school-mate, Emma L. Shank (1875-1955), widow of Frank L. Cleavenger. They lived in New Geneva, and both are buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

9a. Hugh Rosboro Eberhart (May 31, 1856-Dec. 10, 1915) was named for Rev. Hugh O. Rosboro, who was pastor of the Mount Moriah Presbyterian Church (located about a mile from the Eberhart homestead) during the years 1854 to 1879. He was married by this same minister on Dec. 3, 1879 to Angeline Dilliner, daughter of Allen (1812-1905) and Ann Eliza Morris Dilliner (1814-1886) of Greene County, a short distance above Point Marion. Allen Dilliner was a grandson of Augustine Dilliner (1782-1832), a pioneer settler who lived to be more than 100 years of age. Allen's father, George Dilliner, was born Jan. 8, 1769 and died Nov. 8, 1824. All are buried at Wolf's Cemetery near Dilliner Post Office in Greene County. After their marriage, Hugh R. and Angeline D. Eberhart lived in an old log house (to which a one room frame addition had been built by his brother-in-law James P. Baker a few years previously) which then stood near the Eberhart homestead, but has since been dismantled. In the fall of 1886, they moved into the new house which they had built near Cedar Grove Cemetery. The farm on which they lived was originally a part of "Phillips' Choice," frequently referred to in this Sketch. This farm was sold in 1915 and they then moved to Point Marion, where Hugh R. Eberhart died on the 10th of December of that year. Angeline D. Eberhart died at Point Marion on the 11th of December, 35 years later. Both are buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery, near their former home.

1b. Mark Pomeroy Eberhart was born Oct. 14, 1880. After he left home, he was employed at the freight offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Homestead and Pitcairn, Pa. Later worked in the foreign shipping department of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio. For a few years this department was located in New York City, but then returned to Akron. Mark P. Eberhart was married to Myrna Agnew of near Coraopolis, Pa., in 1920. They live at 564 Inman Street, Akron 6, Ohio.

1c. Earl Eberhart (Mar. 29, 1923-Feb. 24, 1955). Buried at Akron.

2c. Edwin Eberhart (twin brother of Earl), served in World War II. Now works for the Internal Revenue Department at Cleveland, Ohio.

2b. Amedee Dilliner Eberhart (the Compiler of this present Sketch of John Adam Eberhart) was born Feb. 28, 1882. My "Autobiography" in the closing pages of this record gives a more detailed account of my life and work.

3b. Harry Elverson Eberhart was born June 9, 1884. Unmarried. Lived with his mother at Point Marion until the time of her death. He now lives at the home of Mrs. P. W. McClaskey, R. D. 1, Connellsville, Pa.

4b. Stella Gray Eberhart was born Dec. 15, 1885. Married in 1912 to Frank P. Britt who was born June 1, 1875. They live at 46 Liberty St., Smithfield, Pa.

1c. Ralph Eberhart Britt, born Apr. 23, 1917, was married, Oct. 6, 1945, to Grace Ann Lesher, daughter of Isaac and Mabel Gassert Lesher, of Strausstown, Pa. Ralph works for the Pennsylvania Game Commission, and lives near Paxtonia, R. D. 3, Harrisburg, Pa.

1d. Marjorie Ann Britt was born in 1946.

2d. Barbara Louise Britt was born in 1948.

2c. Paul Ewing Britt, born May 15, 1920, was married, Mar. 28, 1944, at North Little Rock, Ark., to Norma Ruth Hoffman (born Nov. 30, 1918) daughter of M. Duvall and Edith Hidey Hoffman of Rockdale, Maryland. Paul served in the U. S. Army in Italy during World War II. They live at 1016 Edgerly Road, Glenburnie, Maryland.

1d. Lyda Jane Britt, born in 1948.

2d. James Franklin Britt, born in 1950.

3d. Robert Emmett, born Nov. 13, 1956.

3c. Ruth Britt, born June 8, 1923, was married by me at Conoquenessing, Pa., June 1, 1949, to Robert Wallace Duffy (Dec. 22, 1921-Apr. 12, 1958). Ruth has been librarian at the Point Marion High School for several years. She lives at 7 Chaffee St., Uniontown, Pa.

5b. Porter Allen Eberhart, born June 17, 1893, enlisted in the United States Marines, and served at Bremerton, Wash., San Diego, Calif., and in Central America. During World War I, served in Quartermaster's Department at Quantico, Va. Married, June 2, 1919, to Kathryn Sisson (Oct. 28, 1902-Aug. 8, 1958) of Quantico. She is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Porter was an office worker in the Firestone Bank at Akron, Ohio, after the close of World War I until his retirement this year (1958) because of the serious illness of his wife. He now lives at 312 Fourth Ave., Quantico.

1c. Evelyn Eberhart, born Nov. 2, 1920, was married, in 1945, to Art P. Duncan (born Sept. 13, 1918), a photographer in the employ of the U. S. Government at Cape Canaveral, Fla. They live at 1003 Greenwood Way, Cocoa, Florida.

1d. Joseph R. Duncan was born Aug. 10, 1948

2d. Joyce R. Duncan was born Dec. 10, 1949

3d. Jill R. Duncan was born Dec. 18, 1951

4d. Jay R. Duncan was born Feb. 9, 1954

2c. Gladys Eberhart, born Aug. 7, 1922, was married in 1942 to Lee R. Peters. They live at 309 Fourth Ave., Quantico, Va.

1d. Roy Lee Peters, born Nov. 10, 1942.

2d. Allen Peters, born May 1, 1946.

3d. Patrick Eberhart Peters, born Dec. 9, 1952.

4d. Matthew Peters, born Mar. 29, 1954.

3c. Esther May Eberhart, born Oct. 15, 1924, was married, June 21, 1944, to Harry Valentine Winfree, Jr. (born 1920). Live near Quantico.

1d. Cynthia Leigh Winfree, born Feb. 27, 1946.

2d. Celeste L. Winfree, born Apr. 9, 1953.

10a. Emma L. Eberhart (Mar. 25, 1861-July 14, 1920), was married to Sylvester Hertig (who died in California several years after her death). Buried at West Alexander, Pa.

1b. Charles Hertig died near West Alexander, Apr. 15, 1926, at the age of 46. He was married to Anna Montgomery who moved into West Alexander after his death.

1c. Charles Hertig, Jr. (Sept. 16, 1912-Nov. 10, 1942). Married Gwendolyn Frye.

1d. Martha Hertig

2d. Donald Hertig

2b. Adolph Hertig was born in 1882. Married to Lillie A. Spragg, who died in 1933. They lived on a farm near West Alexander.

1c. Helen Louise Hertig, born Nov. 7, 1904, Married, Mar. 6, 1924, to William Wray Guess, R. D. 2, West Alexander, Pa.

1d. Velma Jean Guess, born May 9, 1925, married, Dec. 6, 1946, to Donald Avery North.

1e. Donald Avery North, Jr., born Mar. 7, 1948

2e. David Lee North, born Dec. 21, 1950

3e. Robert Charles North, born Mar. 17, 1952

4e. Rebecca Jean North, born May 29, 1953

5e. Susan Louise North, born Jan. 7, 1956

2d. William Wray Guess, Jr., born Oct. 18, 1926, married Alma Jean Gallentine, West Alexander, Pa.

1e. Donna Ann Guess, born July 31, 1951

2e. Jay William Guess, born Nov. 14, 1952.

3d. John Paul Guess, born Sept. 3, 1928. West Alexander, Pa.

4d. Mary Ann Guess, born Feb. 28, 1941.

2c. Karl Eberhart Hertig, born June 7, 1906. Machinist. Married Alma Jane Jackson. R. D. 2, Claysville, Pa.

1d. Alma O'Nile Hertig, born Aug. 15, 1926, married Frank Cokel, 1012 Allison Ave., Washington, Pa.

1e. Karl Frank Cokel, born Apr. 21, 1953

2e. Cindy Jo Cokel, born Feb. 8, 1957

2d. Karl McK. Hertig, born Mar. 29, 1928. Unmarried.

3d. Lyndall Ruth Hertig, born Sept. 1, 1930, married to Jack Worthington, R. D. 1, Avella, Pa. Steelworker.

1e. Barbara Ann Worthington, born Nov. 14, 1950

2e. Deborah Carol Worthington, born Sept. 27, 1952

3e. Pamelia Jane Worthington, born Apr. 28, 1956

4d. Richard Lyle Hertig, born Nov. 10, 1941

5d. Cheryl Lynn Hertig, born July 29, 1945

6d. Michael Deryl Hertig, born Nov. 17, 1946

3c. John Adolph Hertig, born Apr. 7, 1908, married Gertrude Young.

1d. John Sylvester Hertig, born Aug. 18, 1942

2d. Brenda Joyce Hertig, born Aug. 8, 1944

3d. Carol Ann Hertig, born June 11, 1947

4c. Owen Lovejoy Hertig, born Feb. 3, 1910, married Margaret McAdoo. West Alexander, Pa.

1d. Margaret Elaine Hertig, born June 17, 1932, married Carl Maggi, Jr. Railroad worker.

1e. Laurence Owen Maggi, born Aug. 24, 1950

2e. Mary Lee Maggi, born Jan. 14, 1952

5c. Sylvester Raymond Hertig, born Dec. 6, 1912, died as result of an accident in hayfield, June 26, 1943. Married, Nov. 6, 1940, to Martha Rush.

1d. Robert Lee Hertig, born Oct. 12, 1941.

6c. Mary Hortense Hertig, born Jan. 14, 1917, married Richard Joseph McConn. West Alexander, Pa.

1d. Richard Joseph McConn, Jr., born Nov. 22, 1942

2d. Judy Sharyn McConn, born Jan. 20, 1945

3d. Homer Newton McConn, born May 22, 1948

4d. Thomas DeWayne McConn, born June 6, 1949

5d. Mary Martha McConn, born Oct. 1, 1954

7c. Olive Lillian Hertig, born Nov. 18, 1922, married Walter Vernon Cox. West Alexander, Pa.

1d. Walter Vernon Cox, Jr., born Sept. 19, 1950

3b. Hortense Hertig (Sept. 16, 1883-Dec. 3, 1930), was married, Nov. 3, 1903, to Isaac Y. Lawton. They lived on a farm near Creston, Ohio.

1c. Anna Louise Lawton, was born July 24, 1905, and was married Oct. 22, 1928, to Guy J. Ewing. Address, Ship Ahoy, No. 10, Ave., A., Fort Pierce, Florida.

1d. Shirley Ann Ewing, born Aug. 9, 1930, was married, Feb. 5, 1950, to C. LeRoy Siegenthaler, Mechanic, R. D. 1, Jeromesville, Ohio.

1e. Carl Ewing Siegenthaler was born May 4, 1952.

2e. Jeffery Scott Siegenthaler was born Sept. 15, 1955.

2d. Treva Idelle Ewing, born Apr. 10, 1932, was married. Dec. 19, 1954, to Charles B. Keister, Salesman, Jeromesville, Ohio.

1e. Robin Keister was born Mar. 29, 1956.

3d. Sara Joan Ewing was born Dec. 29, 1937. Nurse.

4d. Alan Guy Ewing was born Jan. 21, 1942.

5d. Gail Ross Ewing was born Oct. 30, 1943.

2c. William Hertig Lawton, born Jan. 29, 1907, was married Jan. 30, 1932, to Adelaide Henshaw, Nurse. Live on a farm, R. D. 1, Burbank, Ohio.

1d. Sara Jane Lawton, born Nov. 18, 1933, was married, Aug. 21, 1955, to Glenn C. Winston, Chemist, Miamisburg, Ohio.

1e. Gregory Winston was born Oct. 12, 1956.

2d. Martha Lee Lawton, born Oct. 8, 1935

3d. Rachel Kay Lawton, born Sept. 17, 1939

4d. Mary Anna Lawton, born Aug. 29, 1943

5d. Paul William Lawton, born Apr. 4, 1949

3c. Mary Hortense Lawton, born June 4, 1909, was married, June 14, 1935, to Walter Schar, Plasterer, R. D. 5, Wooster, Ohio.

1d. Virginia Hortense Schar, born May 13, 1934

2d. Mary Jean Schar, born Oct. 13, 1935, was married to James Kelly.

1e. Christine Kelly was born Oct. 6, 1956

3d. Charles Walter Schar, born Sept. 28, 1936

4d. Janice Schar, born Mar. 9, 1939

5d. Dwight Curtis Schar, born Feb. 8, 1942

6d. Carol Mae Schar, born June 13, 1944

4c. Nora Jean Lawton, born June 14, 1911, was married, Feb. 8, 1933, to Dwight L. Miller, Farmer, R.D. 1, Smithville, Ohio

1d. Lila Jean Miller, born Feb. 4, 1935, was married, Apr. 21, 1957, to Marlin Lee McCann, Ashland, Ohio.

2d. Maryln Ruth Miller, born July 19, 1936, was married, Aug.

26, 1956, to Larry Weidenhamer, Ashland, Ohio

3d. Ann Kathryn Miller, born July 1, 1940

5c. Joseph Arnold Lawton, born Sept. 15, 1913, was married, Apr. 17, 1937, to Ruth Friedt. Farmer. Address, R. D. 1, Burbank, Ohio

1d. Joseph Arnold Lawton, Jr., born Mar. 3, 1941

2d. Robert Lawton, born Aug. 2, 1947. Died same day.

3d. Barbara Ann Lawton, born July 31, 1952

6c. Katharyn Lucille Lawton, born Jan. 17, 1916, was married, July 5, 1944, to Lester Smedley, wood finisher, Smithville, Ohio

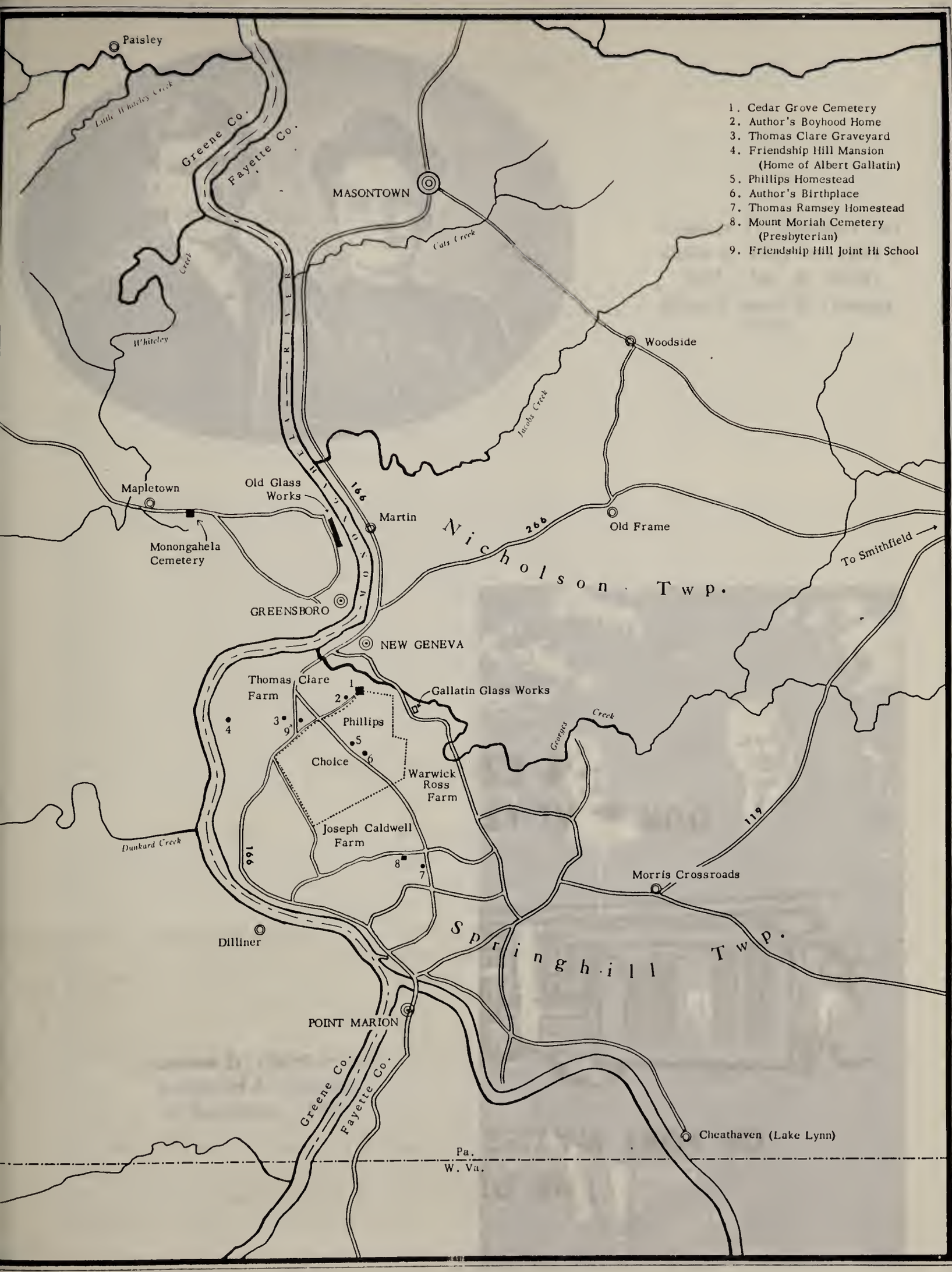
1d. Robert Lee Smedley, born May 24, 1948

2d. Ronald Dean Smedley, born May 12, 1951

4b. John Hertig. Lives near West Alexander, Pa.

11a. Jesse Eberhart (Jan. 19, 1863 - Feb. 3, 1907). Lived for a time in the West, but returned to Pennsylvania, and died at the home of Charles H. and Olive Eberhart Yardley, then living at Duquesne, Pa. Buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery near New Geneva, Pa.

Birthplace of the author. No longer standing.
Picture taken about 1925


1. Cedar Grove Cemetery
2. Author's Boyhood Home
3. Thomas Clare Graveyard
4. Friendship Hill Mansion (Home of Albert Gallatin)
5. Phillips Homestead
6. Author's Birthplace
7. Thomas Ramsey Homestead
8. Mount Moriah Cemetery (Presbyterian)
9. Friendship Hill Joint Hi School
Paisley
Little Whiteley Creek
Greene Co.
Fayette Co.
MASONTOWN
Cats Creek
Whiteley Creek
Woodside
Jacobs Creek
Mapletown
Old Glass Works
Martin
Monongahela Cemetery
GREENSBORO
NEW GENEVA
Nicholson Twp.
Old Frame
To Smithfield
Thomas Clare Farm
Gallatin Glass Works
Phillips
Choice
Warwick Ross Farm
Joseph Caldwell Farm
Georges Creek
Dunkard Creek
Morris Crossroads
Springhill Twp.
Dilliner
POINT MARION
Cheathaven (Lake Lynn)
Pa.
W. Va.
166
266
119

Amedee D. Eberhart and Calla H. Eberhart (July 4, 1885 - Jan. 4, 1916). Picture taken in October 1910.

Amedee D. Eberhart and Margaret S. Eberhart in September, 1940.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY
(of Amedee Dilliner Eberhart)

As shown on a previous page, I am the second son of Hugh Rosboro and Angeline Dilliner Eberhart. I was born in a log house near the old Eberhart homestead about a mile and a half from New Geneva, Pa., on Feb. 28, 1882, and was named for my mother's brother, who in turn had been named for an early French settler whose first name by etymology means "a lover of God."

Since this is an autobiography, the language in which it is expressed, though involving many other persons, must necessarily be in the first person singular. Although my father built and moved into a new house near Cedar Grove Cemetery in the fall of 1886, I have quite a few memories of incidents which took place while we still lived in the old log house. Among these are many childhood visits to my grandmother Eberhart's house nearby, cracking nuts from the hickory tree (and finding some wormy ones!), carrying home a blackbird which Uncle Rudy had shot as it was stealing his cherries, my grandmother's presence at our house when my sister Stella was born, etc.

All of my public school education was received in two one-room country schools. The first of these was the old Ross School located about 2 miles from our second home. The school term was limited to six winter months, except for one experimental term of seven months, thereafter discontinued as impractical. My teachers at the Ross School were Jefferson D. West (1887-1888), Asbury J. ("Bub") Bowell (1888-1889), Asa E. Huggins, two terms (1889-1891), R. Belle Sterling, a member of the Brethren Church of Masontown, Pa., (1891-1892), John M. Hall (1892-1893), and again Jefferson D. West (1893-1894). During the summer of 1894, the frame school building was taken apart and moved by sections to a new location on the Friendship Hill farm by David D. Sandusky and my father, where it was rebuilt and renamed "Friendship Hill School." My teachers at this school were Thomas E. Conn (1894-1895), Orville E. Woolsey and James S. Heath (1895-1896), William G. Conn (1896-1897), again James S. Heath (1897-1898), James P. Scott (1898-1899), Elizabeth J. Robinson (1899-1900), and Love Drew (1900-1901).

My earliest religious instruction was received in Sunday School and revival services at the old Methodist Church in New Geneva, but this organization soon became extinct and the few remaining members transferred either to the Presbyterian or the Baptist, the other two churches of the town. The children of our family attended one or the other of these upon occasion, but mainly the Baptist Church because their Sunday School met in the forenoon. When I was a little older, I often attended some services at the Mount Moriah Presbyterian or the Fallen Timbers Methodist Protestant churches, which were farther away in Springhill Township. My parents were not members of any Church during those years, but they did encourage the church activities of their children. For several years, just after corn-planting time in the Spring, my brother Mark and I visited our grandfather, Allen Dilliner, who lived across the Monongahela River in Greene County a short distance above Point Marion. He had been a Superintendent of Sunday School and a Class Leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church near Wolf's Cemetery for many years. I have in my possession today his well-worn hymn-book containing 1148 hymns and 73 supplemental songs (without musical notes). One date which he had written in this book is "Jan. 1853." On the inside front and back pages are the scarcely discernible names of quite a number of persons who attended his Class, and also the titles of some of his favorite hymns. The hymn, "Come,

thou Fount of every blessing," has been almost worn away by his thumb. On our visits to his home, grandfather Dilliner always returned thanks at mealtime, and conducted daily family worship, reading from a very large Bible and having everyone kneel while he led in prayer. Grandmother Dilliner died May 13, 1886, and I barely remember having seen her but once, during her last illness, but I have been told that her Christian life was equally devout. Grandfather Dilliner died July 19, 1905, and I was one of six grandsons who served as pall-bearers at his funeral. The influence of his godly life has remained with me all these years.

During the summer months of my boyhood I worked on my father's farm, and quite often also helped especially during harvest time, on farms of our neighbors. Having nearly finished our farm work for the summer of 1901, I left New Geneva on Aug. 18th by steamboat (or, "packet") on the Monongahela River to Brownsville, Pa., and thence by train the next morning from West Brownsville to Homestead, Pa. Here I stayed for six weeks with my uncle, Rev. James E. Williams, who was then pastor of the Anne Ashley Methodist Episcopal Church. It was during this period of time that President William McKinley was assassinated at Buffalo, N. Y. On Sept. 29th, I began to work at the Pennsylvania Railroad office at Homestead, where my brother Mark was already employed. I became a member of the old Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in 1902, during the pastorate of Rev. William C. Weaver. However, my religious experience and practice were not very satisfying until after a series of meetings conducted by Rev. Weaver in our church in January 1906. I need not explain to followers of John Wesley that I think of this as my "Aldersgate Street experience." Soon afterward I began to feel, after much inward struggle, that I was called to prepare for some kind of Christian work. I had by this time become the chief rate-clerk at the railroad office and greatly enjoyed my work there. In response to this higher call, however, I reluctantly resigned my position, and through the influence of trusted Christian friends, entered the Pittsburgh Bible Institute on May 1, 1906. This Bible Institute had been founded and was conducted by Rev. Charles Hamilton Pridgeon, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg, Pa. The training received at this Institute greatly increased my personal interest in direct Bible study, and reliance upon God for support in His work. During the winter of 1908-1909, Rev. Pridgeon, accompanied by his wife, visited China for the purpose of exploring missionary needs and possibilities in that land. This of course was only a few years after the Boxer trouble in China when many missionaries lost their lives there, thus creating a serious challenge to continued Christian missionary effort.

I was one among the first party of four volunteers sent out by the Bible Institute to undertake pioneer work in China. Another was Miss Calla L. Herrick, also a student at the same school, to whom I was married, Sept. 21, 1910. Rev. Pridgeon officiating at the wedding ceremony. She was a daughter of Vernon A. Herrick and Della Wing Herrick of Chesterland, Ohio. Her father was distantly related to Myron T. Herrick, former United States Ambassador to France. On Oct. 9, 1910, Calla and I (along with Edgar L. Clementson and Harry B. Fairman) were set apart for our missionary task, and on Wednesday morning, Oct. 19th, we left by train on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad for Chicago, and thence by the "Oriental Limited" via the C B & Q and Great Northern railways to Seattle, Wash., arriving there on Saturday evening, Oct. 22nd. We stayed with friends there until Tuesday morning, when our party embarked on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line Steamer "Awa Maru," Captain Ishikawa, which arrived at Yokohama, Japan, on Nov. 12th. Thence we sailed thrpugh the Inland Straits with stops at Kobi and Moji, and arrived at Shanghai, China,

Nov. 22, 1910. We stopped at the Edward Evans Missionary Home there for a short time in order to make further preparations for our journey inland. During this time we met Miss Dora Yu, a prominent Chinese lady evangelist, who later proved herself to be a good friend to us in our work. We left Shanghai by Yangtse River steamer for Hankow, and thence by a smaller steamer, the "Tung Ting", for Ichang, Hupeh Province, the last port for steamer navigation one thousand miles from Shanghai. This was the end of our journey (for the time being) and we arrived there on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, 1910.

Our party stayed for a few months at the China Inland Mission Home at Ichang, of which Mr. H. E. Squire was then proprietor. During this period, with the help of Chinese teachers, we were pursuing the study of the difficult language, and this continued after we had rented and moved into a part of the old Roman Catholic Convent, which they were no longer using. Other Mission stations located at Ichang at that time were the American Protestant Episcopal, the Church of Scotland Presbyterian, and the Swedish Missionary Society (Lutheran).

The Chinese Revolution, which overthrew the old Manchu dynasty in 1911, threatened trouble also for all "foreigners," and by the advice of our American Consul at Hankow, our missionary party withdrew to the coast at Shanghai in the latter part of that year. On the way down the Yangtse River, however, we passed through more dangerous territory than that at Ichang. At the American Episcopal Mission Hospital at Shanghai, on Jan. 5, 1912, our first son, John Milton Eberhart, was born, but he lived only 20 days and his body was taken back to Ichang and buried in the "foreign cemetery" there, when we returned from Shanghai in the early months of 1912. Soon after our return we removed to another house and in September of 1912 opened the "East Gate Gospel Chapel" not far from our new home. Mr. Clementson returned to Pittsburgh to assist in the work there in the Spring of 1913, and at the same time Mr. and Mrs. Clifford G. Oakey, and Miss Margaret Harriger came out as new missionaries to China. Miss Harriger was married to Mr. Fairman, and in the early summer of 1913 they travelled overland about 330 miles to the city of Laifeng in southwest Hupeh Province, where a new mission station was opened.

Our second son, Hugh Vernon Eberhart, was born at Ichang on Oct. 3, 1913. Dr. T. C. Borthwick and Miss A. Reid of the Church of Scotland Mission Hospital were the attending physician and nurse. On Oct. 13th, I began an exploratory trip to Shihnan-fu, Laifeng, Hanfeng, Lichuan, and Batung, returning from thence down river by boat to Ichang, having been gone about six weeks. Again, in the Spring of 1914 I made a similar trip, going this time down the Yangtse to Itu, and thence overland by way of Hofeng to Laifeng. The Chinese magistrate at Hofeng was fearful for my safety and sent a band of soldiers carrying long spears to escort me through that wild mountain territory. I felt rather foolish as a messenger of the Gospel under these circumstances, but no doubt it was a risky undertaking in that particular region where many of the inhabitants had never before seen a white man. Leaving Laifeng, I crossed over into Hunan Province, stopping at a Finnish Mission on the way, and travelling thence by a smaller river to Tsingshih, then again by land to Shasi on the Yangtse-Kiang, and thence by steamer up river again to Ichang.

On the last day of December, 1914, Calla, Hugh and I left Ichang for Shihnan-fu and opened a new mission station there in January of 1915. During this time I had compiled a "Synopsis of the Bible" in Chinese. This consisted mainly of the story of Adam, Noah, and Abraham in the Old Testament, a unified story of Christ from the four Gospels, and selections from the Acts, the epistles of Paul, and the Book of Revelation. I soon began the sys-

tematic visitation of the 17 market towns surrounding Shihnan-fu, distributing my "Synopsis" and other Gospel tracts, and speaking in inns or from the steps of idol temples, etc. It is a great comfort to me now to think of Gospel seed thus sown in territory which was later taken over by Japanese armies, and later still by Communist invaders.

I was contemplating having selected persons from these out lying towns come to our Mission station at Shihnan-fu to receive religious instruction, but in the middle of June 1915, I was called back to Ichang on account of a serious nervous breakdown suffered by Mr. Oakey. He and his wife were taken first to Shanghai, and finally sent back to Pittsburgh, with Mr. and Mrs. Fairman and son Paul coming from Laifeng to accompany them. I returned to Ichang to meet Calla and Hugh (who had come thus far with the Fairmans), having been separated from them for eleven weeks. We were now left alone with three mission stations to care for. The one at Ichang was closed, and we returned once more to Shihnan-fu, 240 miles overland from Ichang. We left Shihnan-fu for a visit to the station at Laifeng, 90 miles farther south, on Dec. 8th. After conferring with the native worker left in charge there, we returned to Shihnan-fu just before Christmas. Calla was not well on Christmas Day, and in a few days developed a severe case of small pox, contracted probably from stopping at Chinese inns on our trip to and from Laifeng. A Chinese doctor came to see her, but gave up the case when he perceived what it was. I attempted to watch by her bedside day and night, but she died about 2:30 P.M. on Jan. 4, 1916. She was buried a short distance outside the South Gate of Shihnan-fu on Saturday, Jan. 8th. I had contracted the disease, and on Monday took my bed. A few days later, Hugh also was smitten. In answer to a telegram, Dr. Andrew Graham and Mr. Forbes Tocher of the Church of Scotland Mission in Ichang came by sedan-chair to Shihnan-fu to care for us. It took them a week's time to reach us, and they remained with us for another two weeks. My eyes were swollen shut so that I could not see them, and during this time a letter came from my sister Stella in Pennsylvania telling of our father's death by dropsy on Dec. 10, 1915. I had known of his illness and really was expecting this news, and had asked Mr. Tocher to open and read her letter to me. I was not able to arise from my bed, but both Hugh and I showed good signs of recovery before Dr. Graham and Mr. Tocher returned to Ichang. About the first of March, I was able to be about again.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairman and Paul (and their new son, James) returned to China and arrived at Shihnan-fu in June 1916. They remained with me until November and then went on to their own station at Laifeng. Having now been in China for almost 7 years, plans were made for me to return to America on furlough in the latter part of 1917, and Mr. and Mrs. Fairman again came to Shihnan-fu to take charge of the work there during my absence. A few days after their arrival from Laifeng, however, Mrs. Fairman was stricken with typhoid fever and died, Oct. 13, 1917. She was buried on the same plot of ground with Calla. Special gravestones mark their resting place. Plans for my return to America were thus delayed until the following Spring. We then sold our goods and closed up our work at Shihnan-fu, and on Feb. 20, 1918, Mr. Fairman and I left Shihnan-fu to return with our motherless children to America. On a map of "China Coast and Korea," published by the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., in October 1953, Shihnan-fu is designated as Enshih.

We sailed from Shanghai on the China Mail Steamship Company steamer "China" on Apr. 13, 1918, coming by way of Nagasaki (Japan), and Honolulu, to San Francisco, entering the Golden Gate on the evening of May 6th. While there I visited my cousin, Dawson B.

Eberhart and family who were then living there. From San Francisco Hugh and I traveled by Southern Pacific Railway to Ogden, Utah; thence by Union Pacific Railway to Omaha, Nebraska; thence by C.M. & St. P. to Chicago; and thence to Cleveland and Chagrin Falls, Ohio. Calla's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon A. Herrick, were then living at Chagrin Falls.

We spent a few months in visiting there and at Pittsburgh, Point Marion and elsewhere. World War I was still on and railroad workers were needed, so I returned to Cleveland and worked in Woodland Avenue Freight office until February of 1919, leaving Hugh meanwhile at Chagrin Falls. During this time the "flu" epidemic was very severe, and many died, including the landlady at my rooming house in Cleveland. I began in March to work again at the freight office at Homestead, Pa., (where I had worked 13 years before that time), and Hugh was taken to stay with his grandmother Eberhart at Point Marion.

Following the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held at Uniontown in 1919, I was appointed by Dr. Benjamin B. Wolf (the new District Superintendent of Blairsville District) to serve as supply pastor of the Hopewell Charge, near Blairsville, consisting of Hopewell, Jacksonville, and Graceton churches. I was married to Miss Margaret O. Shirey of Homestead (daughter of David S. Shirey, deceased, and Catherine D. Shirey of Smithton, Pa.) on Nov. 7, 1919. There was no parsonage on this charge and we had to provide our own place to live. I was received on trial into the Pittsburgh Conference at its annual session held at Kittanning in 1923, Bishop McConnell presiding, and appointed to Cloe Charge, consisting of Cloe, Steffy Chapel, Covode, and Richmond churches. A new church building was erected at Cloe in 1924, and the first public service held in it on Christmas Eve of that year. (See the account of this church building given in the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate for Sept. 24, 1925).

I was ordained a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church by Bishop Thomas Nicholson at the Conference held at Coraopolis in 1925, and appointed to Nineveh Charge in Greene County, consisting of Nineveh, Hopewell, and Mt. Zion churches. I was ordained an elder by Bishop F. J. McConnell at the Conference held at McKeesport in 1927, and appointed to Claysville Charge, consisting of Claysville and Stony Point churches. In 1930, my son Hugh was graduated from Claysville High School. Following the Conference held at Mount Lebanon Church in Pittsburgh in 1930, I was appointed to the church at Newell, W. Va. Hugh Vernon Eberhart was married, Nov. 14, 1932, to Evelyn Newlen (born Nov. 23, 1913), daughter of Ebert and Twila Newlen of Newell, W. Va. Hugh has been employed as a foreman in the mould-making department of the Homer Laughlin Pottery at Newell. He also has a small store at Chester. His address is R. D. 1, Chester, W. Va.

(1) Kenneth Edgar Eberhart was born May 23, 1934 and was married, Feb. 17, 1956, to Patricia Mae Deavers, born at Wheeling, W. Va., Mar. 29, 1938. She is a daughter of Harold Leo and Margaret Agnes Deavers, who now live near Easton, W. Va. Kenneth has worked for the Crucible Steel Company at Midland, Pa., but has been somewhat disabled by an injury to his hip joint caused by a fall from a horse in 1951. After several hospital experiences, it is now hoped that he has obtained permanent relief. He resides with his parents at Chester, W. Va.

(2) James Richard Eberhart was born July 2, 1943. He is making good progress in Chester High School.

Continuing with my own story, I was appointed to the church at Freedom, Pa., by the Conference which met at Johnstown in 1934. During the last year of my pastorate there I wrote a history of that church, entitled "A Hundred Years of Methodism in Freedom, "and the Centennial Anniversary of its organization was celebrated during the week of September 11-18, 1938. At the Conference of that year held in Uniontown I was appointed to Liberty Chapel at Vankirk Station, near Washington, Pa. I remained there for two years, during which time a basement was constructed under the church.

The unification of the three larger bodies of Methodism (the Methodist Episcopal Church, North; the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and the Methodist Protestant Church) took place in 1939, and since that time the united Church has been called simply "The Methodist Church." At our Conference held in Johnstown in 1940, I was appointed to a former Methodist Protestant Church at Morrisville, the eastern suburb of Waynesburg, Pa. At the Conference at Emory Church, Pittsburgh, in 1943, I was appointed to the Jenny Lind (former Swedish) Church at McKeesport. I served there only one year, but during that year completed and published "An Inter-related Analysis of the Bible" which I had begun more than twenty-five years previous to that time. I was appointed to Jefferson-James Charge in Allegheny County in October 1944, and to Conoquenessing- Renfrew Charge in Butler County in October of 1947. I remained at Conoquenessing until I reached the age of automatic retirement, and this became official at the Conference held at Emory Church, Pittsburgh, in May of 1954. We then purchased and moved into the home of my wife's mother, Mrs. Catherine Shirey, at 207 Delaware Avenue, Scottdale, Pa. She remained with us until October of 1955, when she was taken to the Waddington Rest Home near Fayette City, where she died Oct. 19, 1957, being 36 days past 104 years of age.

About the beginning of the year 1957, I began the task of compiling a revised record of my own particular ancestral line of Eberhart family history. Through the years I had gathered a great deal of material for this task but never found time during my active years in the ministry to put it into systematic form for the benefit of my kinsmen. This has required persistent concentration of effort, and success has been possible only by the work of many who have preceded me, and the helpful co-operation of many now living. Others have labored and I have entered into their labors. Because of human limitations this record probably contains many errors, although I have made an earnest effort to avoid them. Through lack of knowledge, time, and ability, I have also no doubt committee many sins of omission.

I once heard an English missionary in Shanghai, China, read the genealogy of Jesus Christ as recorded in the first seventeen verses of the Gospel of Matthew, and then proceed to preach a very helpful sermon based on the same passage of Scripture. Every name recorded in that list, however unfamiliar to us, represents a link in the chain of persons who brought Jesus Christ into this world. Many of the names given in this Sketch are those of the line of persons who brought me into this world. I have imperfectly traced that line (as well as that of many others who may read this Sketch) back to John Adam Eberhart, and beyond. The ancestry of Jesus is traced back beyond the first Adam to God Himself. (Luke 3:38). He knew that he was come from God, and went to God. (John 13:3). In some sense, at least, this is true of all of us as well. My own life has been an eventful one, but we are plainly taught that even after we have done all those things which are commanded us, we are still to say that we are unprofitable servants, and have done only that which was our duty to do. (Luke 17:10). How much more any one of us may be permitted yet to do is known only to God, but my personal faith is well expressed by J. B. Phillips in his recent

translation of the New Testament: "In life or death we are in the hands of God." (Rom. 14:8). We await the glorious consummation of His purposes for mankind. (Philippians 2: 5-11; Revelation 11:15; I Corinthians 15:24-28).

* * * * * * * * *

PRAYER

(John Greenleaf Whittier, 1807-1892)

When on my day of life the night is falling,
And, in the wind from unsunned spaces blown,
I hear far voices out of darkness calling
My feet to paths unknown;

Thou who hast made my home of life so pleasant,
Leave not its tenant when its walls decay;
O Love Divine, O Helper ever present,
Be Thou my strength and stay.

I have but Thee, my Father! let Thy Spirit
Be with me then to comfort and uphold;
No gate of pearl, no branch of palm I merit,
Nor street of shining gold.

Suffice it if -- my good and ill unreckoned,
And both forgiven thro' Thine abounding grace --
I find myself by hands familiar beckoned
Unto my fitting place.

PRAISE

(Charles Wesley, 1707-1788)

Thou hidden Source of calm repose,
Thou all-sufficient Love divine,
My help and refuge from my foes,
Secure I am while Thou art mine:
And lo! from sin, and grief and shame,
I hide me, Jesus, in Thy name.

Thy mighty Name salvation is,
And keeps my happy soul above,
Comfort it brings, and power, and peace,
And joy, and everlasting love:
To me, with Thy great Name are given
Pardon, and holiness and heaven.

Jesus, my All-in-All Thou art:
My rest in toil, my ease in pain,
The healing of my broken heart,
In war my peace, in loss my gain,
My smile beneath the tyrant's frown:
In shame my glory and my crown.

In want my plentiful supply,
In weakness my almighty power,
In bonds my perfect liberty,
My light in Satan's darkest hour,
In grief my joy unspeakable,
My life in death: my All-in-All.

Amen.

APPENDIX

I place here in this appendix some supplementary notes, which contain additional information not known to me until after the original record was in print. As stated on page 27, much of my record is based upon the History of the Eberharts which was written by Rev. Uriah Eberhart of Chicago in 1890. That history was of course incomplete in several places, and furthermore a great many changes have taken place since it was written. I have succeeded in supplying some, but by no means all, of these deficiencies. Some of this new information is given in the notes which follow:

1. I began writing this sketch early in 1957, while continuing to search for further facts through correspondence with various persons. By this means I established contact with other interested persons, some of whom I had not even heard of before that time. One of these was Mrs. Vera Kramer Watson, R.D. 1, Waynesburg, Pa., a direct descendant of Christian Kramer, one of the original group of German glassworkers mentioned on pages 42 and 77. She in turn referred me to Mrs. Christian G. Heck, 451 Park Avenue East, Princeton, Ill., who is a direct descendant of Adolphus and Sophia Speelman Eberhart, whose record I have given on pages 38-60. Mrs. Heck quotes the Revolutionary War record of Adolphus (or Adolph) Eberhart, taken from the D.A.R. Lineage Book, Vol. LXI, p. 184, as follows:

"Adolph Eberhart (1760-1828). Private minute man. Burlington Co., New Jersey Militia; also Capt. Jonathan Kinsey's Co., 4th battalion, 2nd establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, 1778." Compare with this, my record as given on pages 38, 78, 79.

Several additional facts concerning Charles Eberhart, second child of Adolph and Sophia Speelman Eberhart (p. 48), are supplied by Mrs. Heck. He was a Lieutenant of Capt. T. J. Seely's Company, Penn. Militia, War of 1812. He was married to Ann Kerwood (not Minnie Kirkwood). They moved to Rock Island County, Illinois, in the fall of 1832 (1835?). They gave the land on which the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was erected, the first in Rock Island County. Both are buried at Edgington, Ill. Her gravestone states that she died Jan. 25, 1861, aged 65 years, 7 months, and 5 days. Charles Eberhart died Dec. 13, 1887, at the home of his daughter, Sophia Eberhart Titterington, at the age of 88 years and 5 months. There is some confusion in the records concerning the exact date of his birth. Uriah Eberhart's History gives it as Feb. 18, 1789, but Illinois family records say it was June 13, 1789, neither of which quite correspond with the gravestone record. It is asserted that John R. Eberhart was a <u>son</u> of Charles Eberhart (not a <u>grandson</u>, as stated by Uriah Eberhart). John R. Eberhart was in the Civil War; First Lieutenant, Co. A, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Sept. 1, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1864. Promoted First Sergeant, then Second Lieutenant, May 23, 1865. Resigned Sept. 8, 1865. This company had many men from the Edgington and Andalusia area. Apparently the correct name of John R. Eberhart's first son was William C. (instead of Charles W.) Eberhart. He was married the second time to Flora Benjamin, a daughter of Joseph and Anna Titterington Benjamin (July 14, 1843-Dec. 1, 1913) of Minneapolis, Minn. William C. Eberhart died Dec. 12, 1953. Buried in Minneapolis.

John R. Eberhart's second son, Elmer Clyde (usually called "Clyde") Eberhart (Jan. 26, 1870-Nov. 3, 1946) (married Oct. 18, 1894 to Esther Reynolds) was a band man and taught music for years at the Moline State Hospital. He had a band of patients and did much therapy through music until the time of his death. Buried at Arsenal, Rock Island National Cemetery. A third son, Franklin K. (or "Frank") Eberhart, was married Sept. 5, 1931, to Sue M. Hovey. They live at 67 N.W. Broadway, Beaverton, Oreg. One son, Richard T. Eberhart, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mrs. Christian G. (Beryl Titterington) Heck (previously mentioned) adds these notations concerning the five children of Charles Eberhart who are named in the will of his father Adolph Eberhart, dated May 7, 1825 (see pp. 47, 48): (1) Frederick, lived in Millville, N.J.; (2) Mary, married but never came West; (3) James (no further record); (4) Sophia (June 23, 1820-Sept. 11, 1898) was married Dec. 20, 1838, to Charles Titterington (Jan. 2, 1814-July 13, 1902). Both buried at Edgington, Ill. Mrs. Heck is a daughter of their son Frederick Titterington (Sept. 1, 1852-Nov. 3, 1925) and his second wife, Rose Powers Titterington (Nov. 3, 1860-Dec. 20, 1952), to whom he was married Feb. 26, 1889; (5) Elizabeth Eberhart, married A. J. Webster.

In addition to these five children of Charles and Ann Kerwood Eberhart named in the will of their grandfather Adolph Eberhart, five other children are named, two or three of whom were born after their parents had moved from Pennsylvania to Illinois. These five were: (1) Albert, lived in Edgington, Ill., until 1885, and then moved to Nebraska; (2) Charles, died during the Civil War; (3) Christiana, born May 30, 1826, married second time to Hugh Gilmore and lived in Clyde, N.Y.; (4) Louisa, married Jacob Vandruff, and was buried at Rock Island, Ill.; (5) John R. Eberhart, whose record has already been given.

Mrs. Heck also states that Henry Eberhart (see pp. 51-55 of this sketch) came out to Rock Island County, Illinois, in the spring of 1835, and undoubtedly it was through him that others in the Eberhart family came. Also Rev. Albert Gallatin Eberhart (see pp. 59, 60) was the minister of the Baptist Church of (?) Township, Rock Island County, from 1851 to 1853. This church was organized in 1846 and had a great influence in the organization of other Baptist churches in Illinois, and also in Iowa, which perhaps helps to account for the migration of some of the early families to Iowa and later on to Nebraska.

2. Through my correspondence with Mrs. Heck, I obtained the name of Dorothy H. Rowley of La Porte, Ind. (see p. 75), who though not directly related is much interested in the genealogy of the Eberharts. In addition to information concerning the ancestry of her sister-in-law, Mrs. George Stephen Rowley, Miss Dorothy has given me further record of GEORGE FREDERICK EBERHART (see p. 49). It may be stated thus:

Frederick George Eberhart (1797-1868) was married in 1818 to Elizabeth Weltner (1800-90). They moved from Pennsylvania to Indiana. Their son, Adolphus Eberhart (1824-93), was married in 1847 to Sarah Ann Boyd (1829-1903), and they had a son, Frederic George Eberhart, who was born in 1864 and became vice-president of the Mishawaka Rubber and Woolen Mfg. Co. in 1887. His children were: (1) Donna B. Eberhart, who was born in 1889, and married George Walter Blair in 1912; (2) Carol Elizabeth Eberhart, who was born Dec. 24, 1894, and married Samuel Dale Hillier on June 14, 1921. Residence: 435 Edgewater Drive, Mishawaka, Ind. She is a member of the D.A.R. Their children: (1) Ann Eberhart Hillier, born Oct. 31, 1924; (2) Elizabeth Ellen Hillier, born Nov. 27, 1927. Judge Richter of La Porte was related to the Hillier family.

3. Mrs. Vera Kramer Watson of Waynesburg, Pa. (previously mentioned), also gave me the name of Charles Lilley Horn (probably a distant relative), 2700 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis 2, Minn. Mr. Horn is a direct descendant of Baltzer (originally Johann Baldasar) Kramer (see p. 77 of this sketch) and his son Andrew Kramer (pp. 43, 81). He is greatly interested in genealogical research and has accumulated a mass of valuable information concerning the Kramer glassworkers. Some of the Eberharts were associated with the Kramers in the glass business. As I have shown (pp. 69-71), Martin L. Eberhart was married to Maria Christiana Volz, and Baltzer Kramer married her sister Margaret Volz (p. 77). Both were sisters (not daughters as I had heretofore supposed) of Conrad Volz, as

Kramer research clearly shows. Conrad Volz also had a daughter named Maria Volzin, and this helps to clarify the church records I have quoted at the bottom of page 69. Martin L. Eberhart died in Maryland in 1792, but his brother Adolphus Eberhart was one among the first group of German glassworkers (including Baltzer Kramer) who came to Pennsylvania to make glass for Albert Gallatin. Martin L. Eberhart's son Adolph Eberhart, and Baltzer Kramer's son, Baltzer, Jr., both married daughters of Theophilus Phillips. Thus there was a very close relationship between the Eberhart and Kramer families. Mr. Horn has had the rare privilege of obtaining photostatic copies of some of the private papers of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, and these have vastly increased our interest in the present subject. A copy of the newspaper article entitled "Pioneer Glass Makers," written by James Ross in 1889, was made available to me in this manner. (See pp. 78, 92, 3a.) One of the Kramer descendants, LeRoy Kramer of Chicago (now deceased), has written a book, "Baltzer Kramer, Pioneer American Glass Blower," which contains references to this and many other interesting details.

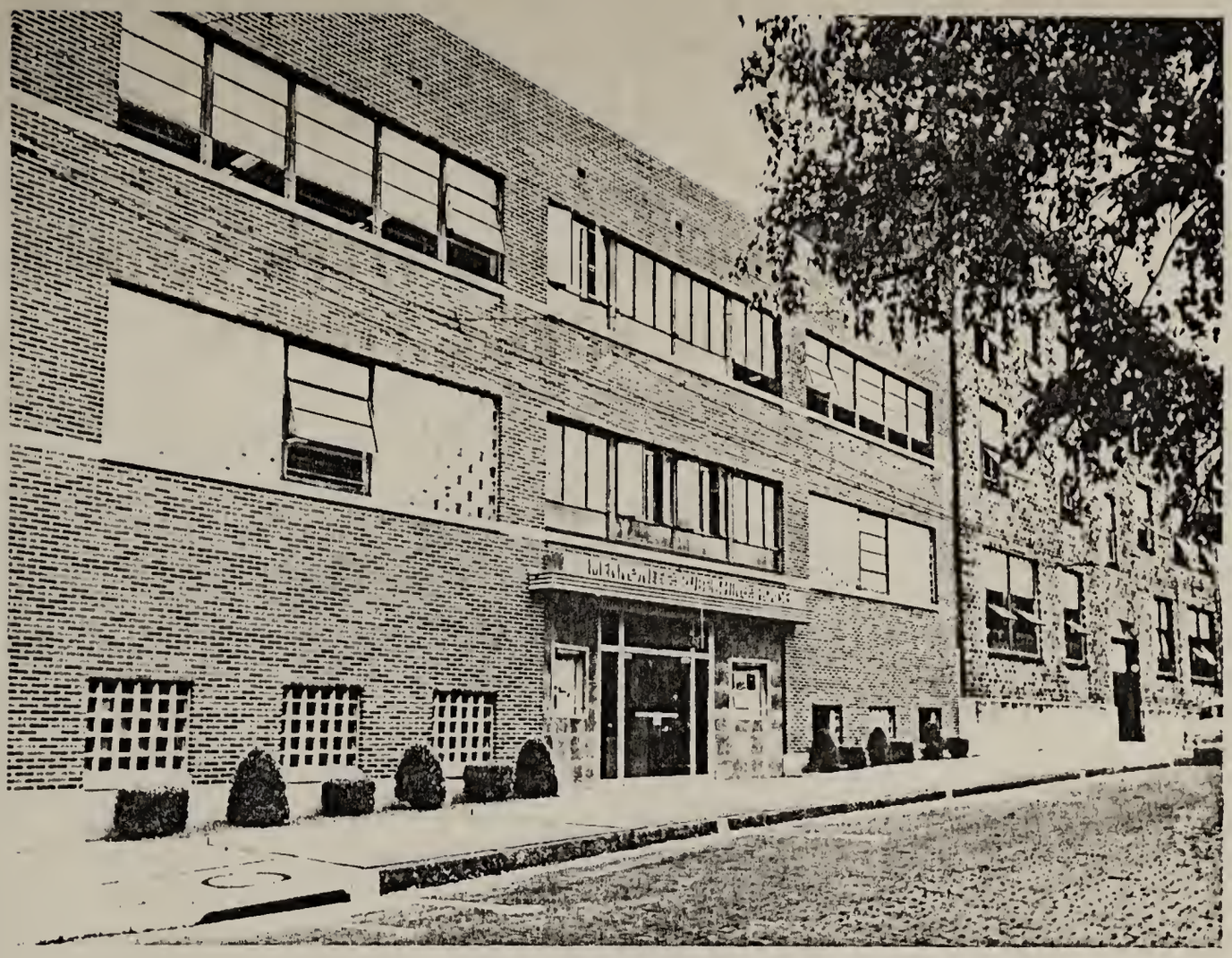
4. This note concerns the family and descendants of Lewis Adolphus Eberhart, whose record I have given on pp. 55-59. In September of 1958, I discovered some old gravestones in the old section of the Fayette City Cemetery known as the "Frazer" Cemetery, diagonally across the road from the Browntown Christian and Missionary Alliance Tabernacle. This old section was not well kept. Some of the stones were fallen and overgrown with briers, etc. The grave of Lewis Adolph Eberhart is probably there, although I did not find his gravestone. The stone for his wife Lucinda states that she died May 10, 1890, in her 81st year. This date conflicts with the August, 1890, date given by Uriah Eberhart in his History There is another stone for a "Sister," Frank Eberhart, who died Aug. 16, 1880, aged 47 years. This may be intended for Frances Eberhart (2a, p. 58), but again the date does not agree. Lewis H., son of L. A. and L. Eberhart, who died April 14, 1836, was evidently a child of whom I have no record. Stones for James M. Stewart (May 6, 1829-June 30, 1895) and his wife, Sophia A. Eberhart (1835-1925), indicate the persons named in my record (3a, p. 58). "Our Brother," F. N. Stewart (Nov. 17, 1867-July 12, 1902), is probably the Frank Stewart of my record (3a, 6b). I am unable to identify the "Brother," Charles L. Eberhart, who died Jan. 18, 1886, in his 49th year.

5. Deaths known to have occurred since this record was printed:

(1) Ruth Kaufman Sisley, widow of Edwin Perry Sisley, 303 Moore St., East Liverpool, Ohio. Died Jan. 29, 1959, at age of 59 (1a, 2b, 4c, 3d, p. 56.)

(2) William A. Williams, son of Robert T. and Elizabeth Sandusky Williams, was born Aug. 1, 1885, and died Sept. 17, 1958, at the old Eberhart homestead about a mile and a half from New Geneva, Pa. Buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery. (3a, 3b, 1c, p. 62.)

(3) Sarah Katherine Eberhart Ramsay, widow of Benjamin Ramsay, died at her home near Point Marion, Pa., Jan. 30, 1959. (1a, 4b, p. 89.)



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